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Worldwide Report

**TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY,
RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT**



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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31 December 1985

**WORLDWIDE REPORT
TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

CONTENTS

ASIA

AUSTRALIA

Briefs		
TV Service Begins		1

HONG KONG

China Telecom Joint Venture With PRC Put on Hold (Paul Baran; Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD, 30 Oct 85)	2
Hong Kong Telephone Services Play Role in Success (Gertrude Layton; Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD, 21 Oct 85)	3
Hong Kong Database Signs Contract With PRC (K. Gopinath; Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD, 18 Oct 85)	5

Briefs		
Hong Kong-London Data Link	6	
PRC Intelpost Inaugurated	6	

JAPAN

NTT President Defends Joint Venture With IBM (Susan Moffat; Tokyo KYODO, 25 Oct 85)	7
Ministry Panel To Study Telecommunications Update (Tokyo KYODO, 29 Oct 85)	9
Telecommunications Symposium Opens in Tokyo (Tokyo KYODO, 12 Nov 85)	10

Briefs		
Japan, UK Telecommunications Talks	11	

VIETNAM**Briefs**

Thanh Hoa Telex Center

12

CANADA

- Science Council Urges Creation of Separate Space Agency
(Lawrence Surtees; Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL, 1 Nov 85) 13
- Amendment Would Broaden Cabinet Say Over CRTC
(Ottawa THE CITIZEN, 7 Nov 85) 14
- High-Tech Center Establishes Business-Academia Link
(Virginia Galt; Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL, 11 Nov 85) 15
- Development of Microwave Landing Aid for Airports
(Ken Romain; Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL, 1 Nov 85) 17
- New Antenna Stabilizer Aids Satellite Signal Reception
(Alan Daniels; Vancouver THE SUN, 18 Oct 85) 19
- Mitel Centralizes PBX Switch Management Units
(Lawrence Surtees; Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL, 16 Nov 85) 20
- Nortel Envisages Slower Telephone Switch Sale Increase
(Jacquie McNish; Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL, 19 Nov 85) 21

EAST EUROPE**BULGARIA**

- Achievements, Prospects of Telecommunication Industry Outlined
(Sofia TEKHNICHESKO DELO, 5 Oct 85) 23
- Resprom State Economic Trust 23
- Elektron State Economic Trust 25
- French Telecommunications Minister Dwells on Cooperation, Trade
(Sofia SOFIA NEWS, 23 Oct 85) 28

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

- GDR-USSR Communications Summed Up
(B. I. Tschirkov; East Berlin NACHRICHTENTECHNIK-ELEKTRONIK, No 5, 1985) 29

LATIN AMERICA

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Caribbean News Agency Seen 'At Crossroads'
(Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER, 8 Nov 85) 33

Briefs

Caribbean Telecommunications Meeting 34

ARGENTINA

Briefs

TELAM/XINHUA Accord 35

BAHAMAS

Opposition FNM Charges Government Broadcasting Bias
(Anthony Forbes; Nassau THE TRIBUNE, 22 Oct 85) 36

BERMUDA

New Broadcasting Rules Rile Political Opposition
(Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE, various dates) 38

Plea to Commissioners 38

Criticism of Commissioners 39

Commission Call for Probe 40

BRAZIL

Briefs

Radio, TV Stations Authorized 42

CUBA

Briefs

New Bilingual Radio Station 43

GUYANA

Telecommunications Corporation Plans Expansion
(Indranie Doelall; Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE, 23 Oct 85) 44

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Official Comments on Arabsat Plans Organization
(Kuwait KUNA, 1 Nov 85) 45

BANGLADESH

Railway Telecommunications Network Planned (Dhaka THE NEW NATION, 11 Oct 85)	48
---	----

INDIA

Planning Process for Telecommunications Explained (Dharmarajan; Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA, 18 Oct 85)	49
Information Minister Meets With PRC Delegates (Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH, 25 Oct 85)	50
Plans for Investment in Rural Telecom Told (New Delhi PATRIOT, 25 Oct 85)	51
Gandhi Inaugurates Indian Television Teletext (Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA, 15 Nov 85)	52
Contract Signed for New Insat-1D Satellite (Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH, 10 Nov 85)	53
Panel Tells Objectives of Space Satellite Program (Calcutta THE STATESMAN, 15 Nov 85)	55
Doordarshan Receives Teletext Service Equipment (Madras THE HINDU, 16 Oct 85)	56
Delhi Mobile Phones (Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH, 31 Oct 85)	57
Briefs	
Public STD Facilities	58
Computers From USSR	58
New Satellite Series	59
Nationwide Computer Links	59
Ahmedabad Computer Link	59
New Television Channel	60
Microwave System Planned	60
Electronic Teleprinter Manufacture	60
Orissa Telecom Plans	60
ITI Satellite Links	61

IRAN

New Radio, Television Transmitter Commissioned (Tehran Domestic Service, 29 Nov 85)	62
Briefs	
New TV Relay Station	63

LIBYA

Locally Made Television Antenna Identified
(Joe Cordina; Valetta THE JAMAHIRIYAH MAIL, 23 Oct 85) .. 64

OMAN

Briefs
Ground Satellite Station Opened 66

PAKISTAN

General Sale of Satellite Receivers Planned
(Karachi DAWN, 17 Nov 85) 67

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS**

PANA Views Telecommunications Achievements in Africa
(Dakar PANA, 12 Nov 85) 69

African Information Ministers' Conference Begins
(Dakar PANA, various dates) 70

PANA Meeting Coverage 70
Allouane on Zaire's Contribution 72
PANA Director Elected 72
Outgoing PANA Director Cited 72

MALI

Briefs
National News Agency 74

MAURITANIA

Briefs
Earth Satellite Begins Operation 75

SENEGAL

Senegambia Meeting on Telecommunications Held
(Dakar Domestic Service, 2 Dec 85) 76

SOMALIA

Briefs
PANA Convention Signed 77

SOUTH AFRICA

Reuters Invests in RSA Data Base (Ciaran Ryna; Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES, 27 Oct 85)	78
Missionary TV Service Planned for Ciskei (Lawrence Beford; Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY, 1 Nov 85) ..	80
Briefs	
New Television Transmitter	81

ZAIRE

Matadi Satellite Earth Station Inaugurated (Kinshasa AZAP, various dates)	82
Ramazani Marks Opening FM Radio Transmission	82
TV Transmission Received	83
Briefs	
Official Visits Italy To Sign Telecommunications Pact	84
Bas-Zaire Receives 5-Watt FM Transmitter	84

ZAMBIA

Briefs	
Second Earth Satellite Station	85

ZIMBABWE

Briefs	
New FM Transmitter	86

USSR

'Information Neocolonialism'; Press, Landsat Satellites (V. Andryushin, V. Shitov; Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, 12 Jul 85)	87
International 'Free Flow of Information' Concept Rebutted (Aleksey Ivkin; Moscow PRAVDA, 26 Aug 85)	90

WEST EUROPE

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Esprit Project 73 To Develop Local Area Networks (Leinfelden-Echterdingen DIE COMPUTER ZEITUNG, 29 May 85)	92
---	----

Information Technology Certification Standards in EC
(Daniele Fabrizi; Milan L'ELETTRONICA, Jun 85) 94

AUSTRIA

Development of Videotext System Viewed
(Dieter Koffler; Vienna DIE PRESSE, 8 Nov 85) 104

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

DBP Outlines Strategy for Introducing ISDN, Wideband ISDN
(Leinfelden-Echterdingen EEE, 11 Jun 85) 108

Pros, Cons of New D2-Mac DBS Broadcasting Standard
(Duesseldorf VDI NACHRICHTEN, 28 Jun 85) 111

FRANCE

Mitterrand Questioned About Private TV
(Francois Mitterrand; Paris Domestic Service, 21 Nov 85). 115

Second Direct Broadcast Satellite Ordered
(Paris AFP SCIENCES, 3 Oct 85) 122

Briefs

Military Satellite Budgeted 123

Fifth Television Channel 123

TV Program Coordination 123

LUXEMBOURG

Government Favors GDL Communications Satellite
(Luxembourg LUXEMBURGER WORT, 2 Oct 85) 124

Details of GDL Communication Satellites Noted
(Luxembourg LUXEMBURGER WORT, 3 Oct 85) 126

NETHERLANDS

Government To End PTT Telephone Equipment Monopoly
(The Hague ANP NEWS BULLETIN, 25 Nov 85) 128

SWEDEN

Telecommunications Agency, Space Firm Dispute Tele-X Role
(Bjarne Stenquist; Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER, 6 Nov 85) .. 130

TURKEY

Briefs
New TV Relay Station 133

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

TV SERVICE BEGINS--Television viewers in some remote parts of Australia will today begin receiving their programs through the country's own domestic communications satellite -- Aussat. Telecommunications workers have begun converting the feed for the Australian Broadcasting Corporation's [ABC] television transmitters in remote areas from Intelsat to Aussat. Intelsat -- the International Telecommunications Organization -- has a series of satellites in orbit which are used by many countries. The first conversion to Aussat is expected to be completed at (North Mamoy) in far north Queensland with parts of the west, north, and inland areas of Australia to follow over the next month. The ABC will start special programming for remote area Aussat users in mid-December. Radio Australia is the overseas service of the ABC. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 18 Nov 85 BK]

/12929
CSO: 5500/4312

CHINA TELECOM JOINT VENTURE WITH PRC PUT ON HOLD

Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 30 Oct 85 Supplement p 1

[Article by Paul Baran]

[Text]

China Telecom Systems (HK) Ltd's joint venture agreement with the Shenzhen authorities to develop a cellular telephone network in the zone has run into snags.

CTS general manager Peter Hutton said yesterday the deal has been put on hold until Beijing decides which frequency to use for the system.

"We use one (frequency) in Hongkong, and they might want to use another," Mr Hutton said.

"Using a third remains a possibility."

Until the frequency problem is solved, Mr Hutton said CTS's year-old plan to set up a similar service along the Hongkong to Guangzhou highway and in the provincial capital itself is also on ice.

Cellular radio provides uncrowded radio channels for the portable telephone user through computerised frequency switching.

CTS had been negotiating with the Guangdong Posts and Telecommunications Bureau over the highway radio proposal.

The company had hoped by now to have completed a

feasibility study on the proposal, with an aim to install the Guangzhou system by the end of this year.

Mr Hutton said Beijing — which after years of neglect has made the upgrading of telecommunications a high priority — is now facing tough decisions on frequencies.

Now that the officials have decided the radio spectrum "is part of the national resources," he said, they have had to come up with regulations governing the bands available.

CTS is a joint venture among Beijing-backed China Resources Ltd, Onset Electronics, US based Millicom and Comvik, a Swedish communications company.

Other locally-based communications companies aiming at the potentially-lucrative China market are Hutchison Radio Telephone and Communications Services Ltd, a subsidiary of Hongkong Telephone Co Ltd.

These firms are also facing competition from American and Canadian telecommunications firms, many of which have set up regional sales offices here.

/13104
C50: 5550/0031

HONG KONG TELPHONE SERVICES PLAY ROLE IN SUCCESS

Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 21 Oct 85 Supplement p 2

[Article by Gertrude Layton]

[Text] EFFICIENT local and international telecommunication services have played an important role in making Hongkong a leading international commercial and financial centre.

Telephone service in Hongkong is provided by Hongkong Telephone, a member of the Cable and Wireless Worldwide Communications Group.

The 1.7 million subscribers using over 2 million telephones have a quality of service and range of facilities that compare favourably with the best in the world.

The flat rate charging system encourages the use of the telephone and therefore speeds up communication within the community.

International telecommunication facilities available to Hongkong Telephone customers include voice, data and facsimile transmission services.

In line with the many developments in the provision of data transfer, a Public Data Network (PDN) using packet-switched digital transmission techniques was introduced early this year. The service is known as Datapak.

The international telephone service provided in conjunction with Cable and Wireless (HK) Limited, was introduced in 1931 when the first trunk cable was laid and telephone service opened to Canton.

In 1949, radio telephone service was established to Shanghai, Taiwan, the United States and the United Kingdom. In 1965, the SEACOM submarine telephone cable was opened which enabled international telephone calls to be carried by cable for the first time.

International telephone service had another breakthrough in March 1976 with the introduction of International Direct Dialling (IDD), allowing customers to dial telephone calls direct to overseas destinations without the aid of an operator.

Registration for IDD is available free of charge to all Hongkong Telephone customers on application. Since there is no charge for local calls, call charging facilities for IDD have to be provided by special equipment.

There are now nearly 200,000 IDD customers and calls can be dialled direct to over 130 countries.

The popular IDD service offers international telephone calls at a saving of up to 47% compared to equivalent operator connected calls.

Calls can be made worldwide via the international operator service, particularly to those countries that are unable to accept IDD calls.

IDD telephone traffic in 1984 grew by some 50% over the previous year, while some 27 million outgoing international calls were made in the 15 months ending in March 1985, of which over 70% were IDD calls.

Calls between Hongkong and the People's Republic of China (PRC) continue to grow rapidly, especially since the adoption of an open door policy by China in the past few years.

Direct dialling to and from a number of cities in Fujian Province became available in 1983, while the same service was introduced to Guangzhou in September of last year.

The Guangzhou service was established following a tripartite agreement among Hongkong Telephone, Cable and Wireless (HK) and the Guangdong Posts and Telecommunications Administrative Bureau for the provision of a digital telephone exchange in that city.

Hongkong Telephone also operates several International Call Centres. The latest centre to open, early this year, has a fully digital exchange and is equipped for both operator-assisted and

IDD services.

An international switched data transmission service is also available. Through the local and international telephone networks, data and facsimile transmission can be effected from suitable equipment.

The new service offers a better transmission medium for data and facsimile customers than the normal IDD service.

The transmission of data and facsimile, currently small in volume, is projected to become increasingly important in

the future.

The constant striving to improve productivity throughout the entire company turns into a major contribution to Hongkong, which now boasts one of the most efficient and economical telephone service in the world.

To make it easier for visitors to keep in touch with their customers and associates, Hongkong Telephone is providing both local and international telephone facilities at the Hongkong Trade Fair.

/13104
CSO: 5550/0030

HONG KONG

HONG KONG DATABASE SIGNS CONTRACT WITH PRC

Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English Supplement 18 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by K. Gopinath]

[Text] CHINESE authorities yesterday took a major step towards establishing data banks in the country by signing a 10-year contract with a Hongkong-based information group.

The agreement between state-owned China Hua Yang Technology and Trade Corporation and DataBase Asia of Hongkong, authorises the Hongkong organisation to distribute world-wide economic and business information from China.

The eight-page agreement was signed in the Great Hall of the People by the chairman of China Hua Yang, Mr Feng Ji-xin, and DataBase Asia chairman, Mr Leslie Collins.

The agreement stipulates that DataBase Asia will act as international distributor of information about China. It will also help China Hua Yang to set up online data communications between Beijing and Hongkong.

In the early stages Xinhua is expected to play a key role in data gathering.

Getting correct and adequate statistics about Chinese economic and investment securities has always been a problem.

The collection of data on China's economic sector and distributing it worldwide through a database agency, in return for business and economic information about other countries, is certain to lead to China setting up in the none-too-distant future its own computerised information processing and dissemination facilities.

According to the agreement the Hongkong organisation is to help China Hua Yang establish information systems in China. This will mean inter-city computerisation with the contracts likely to be routed through DataBase Asia whose executives may well be looking at multi-million dollar possibilities.

The agreement, the first significant step taken to modernise China's information industry, aims at greater, more organised flow

of information between China and other countries.

The signing ceremony was witnessed by Chinese dignitaries including state councilor, Mr Zhang Jing-fu.

A reception jointly hosted by China Hua Ying and DataBase in Beijing Hotel was attended by state officials and representatives of diplomatic missions.

The agreement followed months of negotiations between the two firms and a letter of intent was signed in June this year. The agreement is renewable after its initial 10 years.

Under the agreement DataBase Asia will supply various Chinese corporations with economic, trade and credit information to boost their international competitiveness.

It will also supply trade and investment opportunities in China to foreign clients.

China Hua Yang has appointed DataBase Asia as its agent in Hongkong and will be DataBase Asia's agent in China.

Under the contract DataBase Asia will provide its China agent with technical aid and consultation at preferential fees and terms.

DataBase Asia will provide technical staff training and assist in acquiring information systems and equipment, computer hardware and software.

According to initial estimates, the joint venture is likely to handle about 100 inquiries a week both into China and from China.

Publishing will be another area where the two firms will be cooperating. The two will cooperate in editing, publishing and distributing books, trade and investment surveys, and periodicals.

They will jointly work on a comprehensive Who's Who in China which is expected to be published in October next year.

DataBase Asia is the publisher of Who's Who in Hongkong.

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CSO: 5550/0029

HONG KONG

BRIEFS

HONG KONG-LONDON DATA LINK--The first data link between a Hongkong property company and a London estate agent was announced yesterday. Busch Worldwide Property Consultants said it will have direct computer access to Chesterton, Chartered Surveyors, database of 1,500-1,600 residential properties in London. Mr Johannes Busch, director of marketing, said 50% of the data link-up is done and that the entire file will be updated every four or five days. "Anyone who knows how complex the London real estate market is can appreciate how big an advantage this service is," he said. Chestertons has six computer-linked offices situated in London's prime residential locations. [Text]
/Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 4 Oct 85 p 47 /12851

PRC INTELPST INAUGURATED--A high-speed facsimile service-Intelpost-between Hongkong and China was inaugurated yesterday morning. With the opening of the Guangzhou Autumn Trade Fair, the service should be able to cope with the increasing volume of mail crossing the border from each side. "Intelpost items posted in Hongkong before 2 pm can be delivered to the fair the same afternoon," a spokesman explained. The service began with Postmaster General Hugh Ardley sending an inaugral message to his counterpoart Qian Dongchai in Guangzhou. The China Intelpost service brings the number of countries in Hongkong's Intelpost network to 34. The service is a high-speed facsimile transmission of high quality black-and-white reproductions of documents, business papers, drawings and personal messages. Intelpost items for Dongshan, Liwan, Yuexiu and Haizhu districts posted before 2 pm at the General Post Office will be delivered the same day. Mail posted before 4 pm for Tianhe, Fangcun and Huangpu districts and the suburbs of Guangzhou will arrive the following morning. The Intelpost service costs \$35 for the first sheet of A4 size paper and \$15 for each additional sheet sent to the same person at the same time. [Text] [Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 16 Oct 85 p 4] /13104

CSO: 5550/0028

NTT PRESIDENT DEFENDS JOINT VENTURE WITH IBM

OW250847 Tokyo KYODO in English 0812 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Article by Susan Moffat]

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 25 KYODO--Hisashi Shinto, president of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) Friday defended plans for a joint venture with computer giant IBM that has met widespread opposition from the Japanese telecommunications manufacturers.

"By combining the information processing capabilities of IBM with the telecommunications capabilities of NTT we hope to deploy and develop both domestic and international business in the future," Shinto told reporters at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan.

"If we could achieve a level of growth that would give the fair trade commission something to worry about, that would be success," quipped Shinto, who has led NTT in the past five years from its role as a public telecommunications monopoly to a nominally private corporation last April 1.

The plans to establish a joint venture with IBM to provide telecommunications services including value-added networks (VAN) announced September 25 met strong opposition from the Communications Industry Association of Japan, which feared the tie-up of Japan's largest telecommunications firm with the world's largest computer company would dominate the Japanese market.

Shinto said NTT is aggressively pursuing tie-ups with both foreign and domestic research institutions and marketing companies, and has established since April 1, 16 new subsidiaries and affiliates aimed at developing new business fields.

One possible cooperative venture is with Corning Glass of the U.S., with which NTT is holding "friendly discussions" about the possibility of joint research, despite Corning's previous charges against NTT for infringement on its optical fiber patents, Shinto said.

Software development to facilitate design of advanced electronic systems will get top priority in research and development activities, Shinto said.

NTT's R and D spending was up 35 percent in fiscal 1984 over 1983 to 127 billion yen according to the company's annual report.

Shinto said he was confident that NTT will be able to meet obstacles to profitability that include switching over from an analog to a digital telephone system (which requires major infrastructure investment) and the possibility of a future surplus of workers among NTT's 320,000 employees. He noted, however, that NTT's historical tariff structure, which depends on high rates for long distance calls, will be a disadvantage difficult to remedy in trying to meet competition from new telecommunications companies such as Daini-Denden, Inc.

On the future sale of NTT stock, which is now 100 percent owned by the Japanese Government, Shinto said that NTT has no say in the decisions that rest with the Ministry of Finance and the diet.

Under the present law governing NTT's operations, foreign individuals and foreign corporations will not be allowed to purchase NTT stock, but when the law is reviewed five years from now there is the possibility of changing this provision, "depending on the prevailing political situation," Shinto said.

On the question of procurement of telecommunications equipment, which is a top-priority trade issue between Japan and the U.S., Shinto said that NTT will make no specific projections of the amount of purchases from foreign suppliers. NTT will choose products on a nondiscriminatory basis of price and quality, Shinto said.

The company has completed the technical portion of negotiations for purchase of digital switching systems from companies including AT and T, and is now entering price discussions, Shinto said. The final decision on supplier will be based on an "overall evaluation," Shinto said. Shinto explained that quality problems earlier this year encountered with some telecommunications equipment purchased from American companies were faithfully corrected, and said he regretted that the reports about NTT's finding of defects had fueled anti-Japanese feeling in the U.S.

Asked about the possibility of Japanese cooperation in development of the U.S. strategic defense initiative (SDI, or so-called Star Wars plan) Chinto said he could not comment on such a political issue. However, he said in general that NTT wants to expand joint research projects with U.S. institutions. He said that joint projects with some research institutes have already been decided on while others are under discussion.

/6662
CSO: 5560/042

MINISTRY PANEL TO STUDY TELECOMMUNICATIONS UPDATE

OW290909 Tokyo KYODO in English 0852 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, 29 October KYODO--The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications is to set up a panel in November to consider the digitalization of Japan's telecommunications network, a ministry official said Tuesday. Digitalization would mean the replacement of the existing analog telecommunications network by a digital telecom network, capable of simultaneously sending a much larger amount of information.

The group will begin by studying NTT's INS (Information Network System) project, which is described by NTT as "a fully integrated, nationwide information system utilizing the latest advances in computer and communications technology." The ministry is taking a close interest in the 88-kilobit data transfer format which NTT is planning to adopt in its digital communications network project, the official said. This compares with the 144-kilobit data transfer format which is being adopted by an increasing number of other countries.

The study group is expected to report its findings by next summer. The report could lead to a wholesale revision of the INS project, industry sources said.

NTT is aiming to start the INS service in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and Tsukuba within the current fiscal year, which ends next 31 March. Under the INS project, all existing analog-based communications systems including telephones, telexes and telegrams would be fully digitalized.

/12232
CSO: 5560/043

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN TOKYO

OW120627 Tokyo KYODO in English 0550 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, 12 November KYODO--A former senior British trade official called on annual economic summit member countries Tuesday to "endorse the need" for an expansion of global telecommunications at their meeting in Tokyo next May. Sir Donald Maitland, former permanent secretary in Britain's Trade and Industry Department, made the suggestion in a keynote speech at the opening of a 3-day symposium at the Foreign Ministry here.

Referring to information and communications in North-South economic ties, Sir Donald called for a will "to embark on a course which could do more than any other single program to stimulate economic growth in the developing world and set relations between North and South on a new, sounder, interdependent basis."

Referring to the Tokyo summit 4-6 May next year of seven industrialized democracies, Maitland said that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other leaders "would deserve the respect of future generations in the developing world, as well as their own people if they were to endorse the need to expand telecommunications across the world."

The symposium, called TIDE 2000 (telecommunication, information and interdependent economies toward the year 2000), is the first of three symposiums marking the 20th anniversary of Japan's entry into the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The others will be held in Hawaii and Paris next year.

A U.S. representative said the Reagan administration views the development of telecommunications as "a key factor in promoting economic development. A good, basic communications network is a precondition to many development activities," said Thomas J. Ramsey, deputy U.S. coordinator and deputy director, reading a message from Diana L. Dougan, who heads the State Department's International Communications and Information Policy Bureau. "The Findings of the independent commission for worldwide telecommunications development argues persuasively that the development of a telecommunications infrastructure can contribute directly to meeting basic human needs," Dougan's message said.

Girmaw Ingidayehu, general manager of the Ethiopian Telecommunications Authority noted that developing countries, accounting for 71 percent of the world population and 17 percent of the world's gross national product, possess only 7.5 percent of telephones worldwide. "This alarming imbalance is prevalent not only between the developing and industrialized countries but also between the developing countries themselves and between cities and rural areas within the individual countries," he added.

JAPAN

BRIEFS

JAPAN, UK TELECOMMUNICATIONS TALKS--Tokyo, 14 November KYODO--Japan and Britain will hold a working-level meeting 21-22 November in London to exchange opinions on liberalization of telecommunications, the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry said Thursday. The regular meeting with Britain's Department of Trade and Industry will be attended by Moriya Koyama, Japanese administrative vice ministers for posts and telecommunication and Geoffrey Pattie, state minister in charge of industry and information technology. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT 14 Nov 85 OW] /12232

CSO: 5560/044

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

THANH HOA TELEX CENTER--The Thanh Hoa Provincial Post and Telegraph Service recently started the construction of a telex center. This is part of the microwave communication network linking Hanoi with Ho Chi Minh City, which was built with Soviet assistance. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Nov 85 BK] /8918

CSO: 5500/4313

SCIENCE COUNCIL URGES CREATION OF SEPARATE SPACE AGENCY

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 1 Nov 85 p B15

[Article by Lawrence Surtees]

[Text]

The federal Government should create a separate agency to manage its space research and development programs, says a Science Council of Canada report.

The council was asked to advise Thomas Siddon, federal Minister of State for Science and Technology, on the "best mechanism for managing the Government's space program."

Responsibility for federal space programs is currently divided among the departments of national defence, communications, energy, mines and resources, and the National Research Council. An interdepartmental committee co-ordinates activities.

The Science Council notes that space research is moving away from activities centred on satellite communications toward remote sensing and the use of space as a resource. Projects

under way or contemplated include Radarsat and Landsat for space-based remote sensing, Msat for mobile satellite communications, participation in the U.S. space station project and the Canadian astronaut program.

In advocating an agency that would be the equivalent of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Science Council report states Canada must have a single focus for its activities to support the work of the various high-technology industries involved in space research and development.

"Because the Government's space effort is fragmented, space-related industries cannot plan their activities adequately and the Canadian contribution to space science cannot be focused," the council states.

The Science Council suggests the new agency be called the National Space Agency.

/9317
CSO: 5520/58

AMENDMENT WOULD BROADEN CABINET SAY OVER CRTC

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 7 Nov 85 p A10

[Text]

The federal cabinet will have the power to intervene in rate-setting decisions by the federal broadcast and telecommunications regulator if legislative amendments introduced Wednesday in a Commons committee are accepted.

Amendments to bill C-20, which gives the federal cabinet the power of direction to the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC), were introduced by Conservative members of the Commons communications and culture committee.

They modify the original aim of the bill, which was to enable the cabinet to suggest policy directions to the CRTC in broadcasting and telecommunications matters. The amendment would broaden that power, giving the cabinet the right to intervene in rate hearings and other financial issues before the commission.

An aide to acting communications minister Benoit Bouchard told the committee that such a power would have enabled the CRTC to set

rates to conform with the former Liberal government's wage and price restraint scheme.

The CRTC sets rates for federally regulated telecommunications companies, such as Bell Canada, B.C. Tel and Telesat Canada.

And the committee, which was considering bill C-20 clause by clause, was also told the bill will allow the cabinet to move quickly to deal with such issues as pornography on television.

Anti-porn campaigners were frustrated when they tried to remove what they considered to be objectionable programming on pay television because the CRTC had not set guidelines and the government did not have the power to issue them on its own.

Lynn McDonald, a New Democrat member of the committee, said she would prefer to have public hearings on matters before the CRTC before the cabinet issues directives. But Geoff Scott, a Conservative member, said adequate safeguards had already been built into the legislation.

/9317
CSO: 5520/58

HIGH-TECH CENTER ESTABLISHES BUSINESS-ACADEMIA LINK

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 11 Nov 85 p B13

[Article by Virginia Galt]

[Text]

Some of the biggest names in advanced technology are tightening their ties with academia because they fear the consequences of industry's traditional non-involvement in the education of Canada's work force.

"In an information age, the greatest handicap any nation can impose on itself is to turn away from education and research," said Robert Ferchat, president of Northern Telecom Canada Ltd. of Toronto.

"And, given that our national resources are constrained, the business community must accept a new sense of obligation to work with, and on behalf of, the education sector."

In that spirit, Northern Telecom, along with IBM Canada Ltd. of Markham, Ont., and Hewlett-Packard (Canada) Ltd. of Mississauga, Ont., joined forces with Toronto's Ryerson Polytechnical Institute to establish the Centre for Advanced Technology Education. The federal and provincial governments provided grants.

The recently opened centre is to provide world-class practical training in the application of leading-edge technology and will serve senior students, industrial clients and instructors from other educational institutions.

IBM, Hewlett-Packard and Northern Telecom contributed top-echelon staff and expertise to the development of the centre, marking their most intensive involvement to date in a co-operative education venture.

The official opening of the centre was hailed as a milestone in the co-operative relationship that is developing between the business and education sectors.

However, the business leaders at the opening ceremony brushed aside praise for their involvement, saying they were motivated by self-interest and fears that Canada will lose its already weakening grasp in the world marketplace if it does not master and apply new technology to increase productivity and competitiveness.

"It is certainly no secret that Canada is going through difficult times," said Malcolm Gosling, president and general manager of Hewlett-Packard (Canada). "Our share of world markets is declining and the quality of some of our products is in question."

One of the keys to improving Canada's competitive position is "improvement in the quality of education for all Canadians, particularly those who want to contribute to improved productivity," he said.

Erne Lodge, chairman of IBM Canada, said his company became involved in the Ryerson project because "education of this kind was not available at other institutions."

The centre's curriculum will concentrate on two areas of study: computer-integrated manufacturing and photonics.

Computer-integrated manufacturing includes the applications of computer-aided design and manu-

facturing, robotics, non-physical sensing and measurement and software-based control, Ryerson said in a news release. Photonics includes the use of lasers, fibre optics and holography in manufacturing and other processes.

Ryerson president Brian Segal said the centre will focus on technological areas that are forecast to require significant education efforts in the next five to 10 years.

The centre's mandate, as described by Ryerson, is to lead the way in developing curriculum and training programs needed for new technology as it evolves and is applied in Canadian industry.

"It addresses problems presented by the growing gap between theoretical knowledge and the state of industrial applications, with three general objectives in mind: to provide an overview of the emerging technology field; to build broadly applicable skills required to implement high technology systems; and to provide in-depth, hands-on experience in highly specialized applications."

Mr. Ferchat said "such milestones (as the opening of the centre) are not yet common enough to build the base of future prosperity that we need in Canada."

Northern Telecom established "a university interaction program" more than two years ago to explore innovative methods of supporting educational efforts, he said in an interview.

Co-operative projects "are not always monstrously expensive and we have been trying to get other companies to take the same approach — perhaps by supporting one project a year."

It is no longer enough for Canadian businesses to restrict themselves to making annual donations to universities during fund-raising appeals. "Canadian business has an obligation and a strong self-interest

in expanding its commitment to working with the academic sector," Mr. Ferchat said.

Northern Telecom programs include co-operative research projects with university departments, assistance to enable professors to spend their sabbaticals working with company researchers, and fabrication by Northern Telecom of semiconductor designs created by university students as part of their course work.

"This activity (the fabrication of students' semiconductor designs) is a vital example of how business can help provide the high-tech learning support the universities themselves cannot afford to put in place."

IBM Canada decided in 1982 that its support for educational institutions should go beyond the traditional research grants, scholarships and other cash donations, said Janice Moyer, manager of corporate and scientific projects at IBM Canada.

The company determined that a more significant and meaningful contribution would be the transfer of technology in the form of the donation of computer equipment and expertise.

"I think what drove us was the financial situation of the universities and the need to encourage the introduction of new technology to the students," Ms Moyer said.

Since 1982, IBM Canada has donated equipment and expertise with a retail value of \$40-million to universities and colleges across Canada. They, in turn, have made similar dollar investments to accomplish jointly agreed-on objectives.

Corporate support for education is being increasingly regarded as an investment and, as such, companies want greater control.

IBM Canada says in its literature on educational support policy: "These co-operative projects with educational leaders in selected fields of expertise are designed to address one of Canada's major priorities — productivity."

/9317
CSO: 5520/58

DEVELOPMENT OF MICROWAVE LANDING AID FOR AIRPORTS

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 1 Nov 85 p B15

[Article by Ken Romain]

[Text]

Canada is embarking on \$450-million program to replace all its Instrument Landing Systems at airports with a new technology Microwave Landing System.

Since 1948, aircraft have been guided to a landing by radio signals along a fixed glide path — like beads sliding down a string — by an Instrument Landing System.

During that time, the ILS, with its fixed glideslope, has served aviation well, providing safe landing guidance in all weather to runway thresholds. But it lacks the flexibility needed for future aircraft operations.

Other countries are also launching MLS installation programs.

The new MLS, using the latest electronic technology, and linked to computers aboard aircraft, will permit the use of curved, segmented and high angle approaches to landing — in contrast to the low angle (three degrees) straight-in approach of the ILS — and with accuracy. This will contribute to better airport efficiency and fuel savings.

Below 200 feet, the ILS signal also goes soft and gets "ropey." Because of their ultra-high frequency, ILS signals are also subject to bends and bumps (ghost signals) reflected from nearby buildings or other large objects. This will not affect the MLS. The MLS can also operate on 200 channels, compared with 40 ILS channels.

In addition, the new system will open a window in the sky up to 70 nautical miles wide to an altitude of 20,000 feet and out to a distance of 20 nautical miles from the runway, compared with the 2.7-nautical-mile-wide window of the ILS.

The bigger window will permit greater flexibility in the use of airspace around airports by establishing several approach paths, instead of the single ILS path, and as air traffic control procedures become automated.

"We are not planning to get rid of any air traffic controllers, but many of their monitoring functions will be handled by computers," said Brian Walsh, manager of the MLS project for the federal Department of Transport.

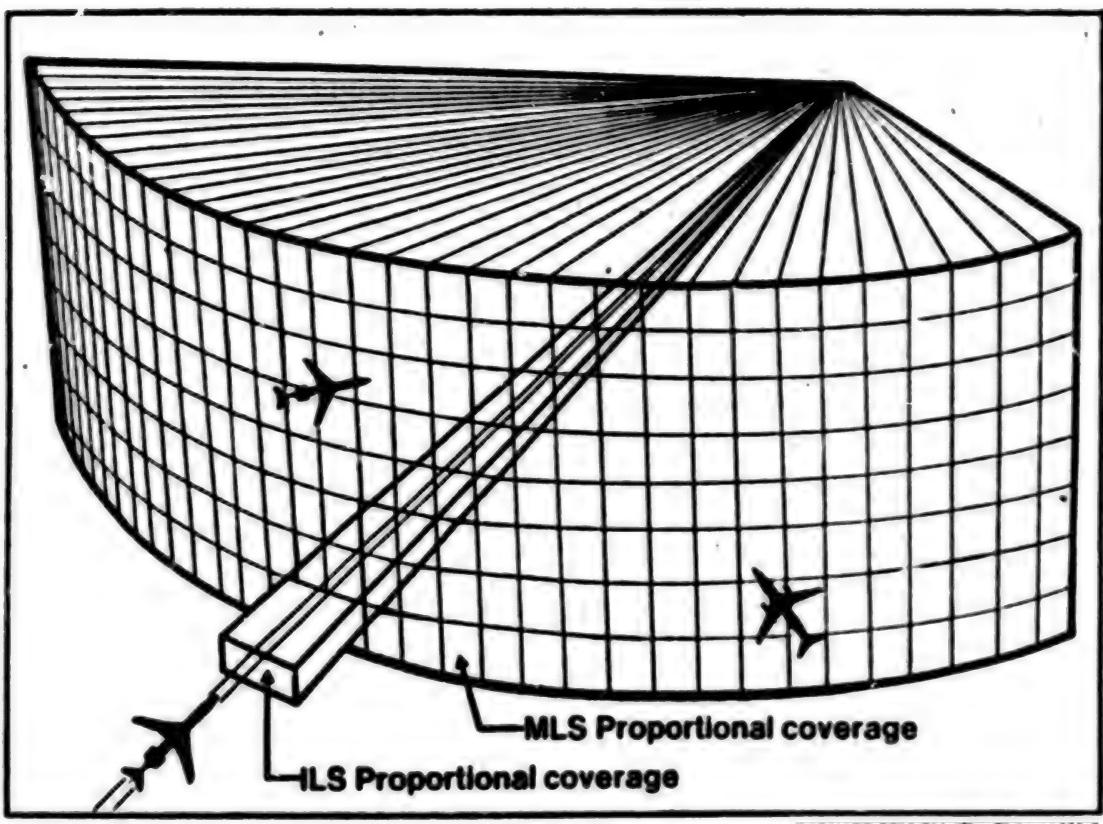
Because the project is being undertaken concurrently with the federal Government's new Radar Modernization Program, known as RAMP, the time will arrive when an aircraft's flight from takeoff to landing will be fully pre-programmed and many stages of its flight will be under the supervision of computers.

The airplane will be directed to arrive over selected points with greater accuracy in location and timing. The flight will be monitored by radar installations transmitting their signals to computers. Any deviation or rising potential conflict with other aircraft will be signalled to the air traffic controller, who will step in to serve as a traffic cop.

The basic MLS elements are an approach azimuth antenna, an approach elevation antenna, and DME, distance measuring equipment. The azimuth antenna projects a vertical fan-shaped radio scanning beam that sweeps 60 degrees to the right and left of the runway centreline. The elevation antenna, which scans up to 20,000 feet, provides the angle of the aircraft's elevation with the runway, while the DME provides continuous distance-from-touchdown data.

This information is transmitted to airborne computers on the plane and displays it to the pilot. He can couple on to MLS signals for automatic landings (now part of almost all airline landing procedures), which will bring him in 50 feet above the runway threshold.

"However, all of these advantages won't be immediately available," Mr. Walsh said. "But as more aircraft become equipped (with airborne processors) and as the air traffic system



BERNARD BENNETT/The Globe and Mail

Aircraft will be able to use curved and high-angle approaches to the runway.

becomes more automated, these features of the MLS will become practical."

The Canadian program envisages the installation of about 150 MLS systems across the country by the year 2000. The first installation will be made in 1988, probably at a network of regional airports, and then at the larger airports. The ILS system will continue to operate until at least until 1995.

Mr. Walsh said conversion from ILS to MLS has been under study for several years by the Department of Transport. A department team that includes representatives of the Air Transport Association of Canada and the Canadian Air Line Pilots Association has been formed to ensure an integrated approach to the transition and implementation of the program.

A test MLS unit has been installed at Ottawa Uplands Airport to gain technical and operating experience. The MLS team is also co-operating in its test program with the Federal Aviation Administration in the United States, where 1,250 MLS units are to be installed by the end of the century.

An MLS system is operating at Jasper, Alta. It was installed by the Alberta Government to provide accurate aircraft guidance in mountainous terrain. Also, five private MLS installations are also under consideration by companies and provincial governments for remote airports.

Treasury Board approval in principle for the Canadian program was obtained in July.

/9317
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NEW ANTENNA STABILIZER AIDS SATELLITE SIGNAL RECEPTION

Vancouver THE SUN in English 18 Oct 85 p C5

[Article by Alan Daniels]

[Text]

AVANCOUVER research company has developed an antenna stabilizer for use on oil rigs and deepsea ships that it says can lock on to satellite signals even in rolling seas.

Techwest, a division of Fleet Aerospace Corp., has been demonstrating the device this week at B.C. Research, at the University of B.C.

Marketing manager Gerry Garrad said Thursday the tests have gone even better than anticipated. "We've been really hammering it today and we've had no problem with it at all."

"By way of comparison, we also have a ground-based system and we got a better signal than the ground-based system did."

The device, called Startrack, has been developed in cooperation with the Communications Research Centre in Ottawa.

Techwest believes there is a good market for the stabilizer, initially for use on oil rigs. But the next generation Startrack will be aimed at deepsea ships, which use satellite navigation and communication systems.

"A transmission that might take four hours will take 20 minutes using our stabilizer and time is money."

He added: "We reckon there's quite a good market off the east coast of Canada, but we are being surprised every day by the amount of interest being shown from unexpected quarters."

"Basically, the first unit was designed for use on oil rigs, with a relatively low rate of roll to a maximum of 10 degrees in 20 seconds."

"We have now discovered that we can subject it to a 30-degree roll with a four second period and still maintain an accuracy of 0.15 of a degree with a six-foot dish."

Garrad said the Techwest system, capable of supporting a dish up to eight feet in diameter, can be set up quickly. After setting up — or if the signal is lost for any reason — the system automatically tracks the antenna on an expanded spiral search pattern until it locates the satellite and locks on.

Garrad said that, without an antenna stabilizer, somebody transmitting data offshore from an oil rig can only transmit when the antenna is pointing directly at the satellite.

/9317
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MITEL CENTRALIZES PBX SWITCH MANAGEMENT UNITS

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 16 Nov 85 p B11

[Article by Lawrence Surtees]

[Text]

Mitel Corp. has centralized management of its regional units that make private-branch exchange telephone switches.

The restructuring announced yesterday is the first by Anthony Griffiths since he was appointed president of the company a month ago. In a statement, Mr. Griffiths said the change is part of the company's plan to reverse its financial losses.

"This streamlined structure will simplify decision-making for the foreseeable future and assist me in expediting the return to profitability," he said.

Mitel, which is based in Kanata, Ont., had a loss of \$26.6-million for the six months ended August 23, 1985, on revenue of \$188.7-million, compared with \$27.8-million on revenue of \$165.3-million a year earlier. The company has reported losses in eight of the past 10 quarters.

Mitel chairman Terence Matthews wants to stem the flow of red ink before British Telecommunications PLC acquires its 52 per cent stake in the company. The \$320-million sale to British Telecom is still awaiting the approval of the British Government.

Further changes at Mitel are likely. Bill Craigie, an executive vice-president and former head of operations, is now responsible for developing management controls "to co-ordinate operations and investment decisions."

The trimming of Mitel's PBX units in North America and abroad are "simply a bit of shuffling to develop a more conventional structure that is identical to the other parts of Mitel's business," a spokesman said.

All PBX manufacturing, marketing and research will be managed by three executive vice-presidents reporting to Mr. Griffiths.

/9317
CSO: 5520/58

NORTEL ENVISAGES SLOWER TELEPHONE SWITCH SALE INCREASE

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 19 Nov 85 p B2

[Article by Jacquie McNish]

[Text]

Slower increases in sales of its large telephone switches should lower revenue growth of Northern Telecom Ltd. to less than 12 per cent in 1986, but growth in profit should be "slightly better" than for revenue, Edmund Fitzgerald, chairman and chief executive, says.

The projected 1986 increases are about half the profit and revenue gains the Mississauga, Ont.-based telecommunications equipment manufacturer expects to report in 1985.

Northern's profit should increase between 20 to 25 per cent to \$3.31 or \$3.45 a share in 1985, Mr. Fitzgerald said. In 1984, Northern reported profit of \$317.5-million or \$2.76 a share. Revenue in 1985 should grow by 30 per cent to about \$3.7-billion from the \$4.38-billion it posted in 1984, he said.

In the third quarter, Northern's profit was up 21 per cent to \$90.6-million or 70 cents a share on revenue of \$1.35-billion, while nine-month profit was up 36 per cent to \$286.1-million or \$2.25 a share on revenue of \$4.19-billion.

Northern expects shipments of its DMS-100 family of large digital telephone switches, as measured by telephone lines, to increase by about 8 per cent to 6.7 million lines in 1986, said Roy Merrillis, a Northern group vice-president. The rate of growth is much smaller than in previous years, reflecting a levelling-off in demand for the switches from U.S. regional Bell holding companies.

"In recent years, demand from the U.S. regional Bell companies for Northern's digital switches has been 'the driving engine of our sales growth,' " Mr. Fitzgerald said, but the growth in that demand "is going to be at a significantly reduced rate next year."

The anticipated slower growth rates in 1986 will give Northern a "breathing spell," Mr. Fitzgerald said. "A year of lesser growth in many ways permits you to get your act together and get ready for the next run."

Much of the sharp increase in demand for digital switches by U.S. Bell companies in the past two years resulted from the divestiture of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. of New York in 1983 and a U.S. requirement that Bell company switches have the capacity to provide equal access to independent long-distance telephone companies by September, 1986.

Those events created an investment "bulge" for digital switches that will level off in the next few years, Mr. Merrillis said. In 1984, 43 per cent of Northern's revenue came from sales of switches to telephone companies and 64 per cent of its sales were in the United States.

Demand by independent telephone companies for Northern's long-distance switches declined in 1985, reflecting a shake out between long-distance, or interexchange carrier, telephone companies.

Despite a maturing of the U.S. switching market, Mr. Fitzgerald said the company still expects to meet its previously reported goal of \$8-billion in revenue in 1988.

The projected slowdown in the rate of sales growth and AT&T's increased sales of its new line of digital switches has stepped up price competition in the U.S. switching market. Mr. Fitzgerald said Northern's profit margins in the first three quarters of 1985 are lower than in the 1984 quarters and "we may end the year with slightly lower margins than we had in 1984. It's a much more competitive market." Northern's gross margin was 37 per cent in the first nine months of 1985, compared with 39 per cent in 1984.

Northern does not expect its new line of Meridian private branch exchanges to significantly contribute to sales for another year. "It will probably be 1987 before you start to see a major impact on Meridian sales," he said. The Meridian line was unveiled earlier this year, but Mr. Fitzgerald said he does not expect to ship the key product of the new line, packet transport equipment, until the summer of 1986.

Currently, Northern's backlog is \$2.4-billion, slightly larger than the \$2.36-billion backlog it reported in 1984. Mr. Fitzgerald said the backlog will increase moderately by the end of 1985.

The company's capital spending in 1985 is expected to fall below the \$660-million budgeted earlier this year to about \$600-million, Mr. Fitzgerald said. Northern has not been adding as much new capacity as in previous years and most of the 1985 spending was on productivity improvements at Northern's switching operations.

The company is also building a new technology centre in Ottawa that is experimenting with capacity improvements on semiconductors. Capital spending for 1986 is projected at about \$550-million.

Research and development spending in 1985 should increase to about \$385-million from \$315-million in 1984, he said. Much of the spending is still focused on its Meridian systems and the development of equipment to integrate the transmission of voice, text, graphics and data on telephone switch networks. Northern's policy is to spend 10 per cent of its revenue on research and development, but in 1986 "we may run a little higher," Mr. Fitzgerald said.

Northern does not expect any additional long-term debt or equity financing in the next year, Mr. Fitzgerald said. "With an anticipated slower growth rate in 1986, there won't be the same pressure on working capital." Any new financing will be aimed at restructuring Northern's existing debt to lower borrowing costs, he said.

/9317
CSO: 5520/58

ACHIEVEMENTS, PROSPECTS OF TELECOMMUNICATION INDUSTRY OUTLINED

Resprom State Economic Trust

Sofia TEKHNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Oct 85 p 11

[Article: "Continuous Scientific and Technical Progress and Economic Upsurge of Electronic and Communication Industry"]

[Excerpt] The development of the electronic and communication industry during the Eighth 5-Year Plan is consistent with the decisions of the Twelfth BCP Congress and the Party December Program for the elevation of the people's living standard. The introduction of products of the Uniform Switching-Equipment System and the Uniform Data-Transfer-Equipment System is solving the problem of building up-to-date communication equipment that will measure up to the latest achievements of science and technical progress.

With the Soviet Union's help many professional and industrial electronic products have been and are now being introduced, such as new dial telephone exchange systems, dispatching equipment, industrial television installations, systems for guiding and controlling agricultural machinery, etc. Combined systems and items of switching and transmission communication equipment are being planned and produced for the country's needs and for export.

There are now employed within Resprom DSO [State Economic Trust] thousands of workers and specialists, united into three combines, 20 plants, three institutes, six research and introduction centers and one engineering enterprise. The trust's end product encompasses the principal types of electronic and communication equipment: dial telephone exchanges--step-by-step, crossbar, "Cross-point," quasi-electronic with microcompressor control, and electronic; analog multiplexing systems; cable line channels for 12, 60, 960 and 1260 telephone channels; analog radio relay lines for 24, 60, 120, 300 and 960 channels; final telephonic devices--telephone sets, (imefoni) [possibly paging devices], director-secretary devices, etc.; electroacoustic and recording devices; applied television devices; electronic equipment for agricultural machinery; power supply devices; household electronic devices--a wide range of radio receivers, radio phonographs, radio cassette recorders, cassette recorders, black-and-white television receivers and high-quality sound-reproduction devices, technical machinery and equipment, and instrumentation.

Most of the production of the electronic and communication industry is specialized within the CEMA framework. This creates conditions for an increase in series production and a lowering of production cost. Of especially favorable influence are cooperation with the Soviet ministries, plants and institutes and exports to the USSR in keeping with the long-term agreements that have been signed. All this has created favorable conditions for the workforces of Resprom DSO to reveal their capabilities and achieve high economic results. The volume of net output in 1985 will more than double over 1980, commodity production will increase more than 1.7-fold in comparison with the same base, while the social productivity of labor will more than double.

Resprom DSO is developing into a great exporter of household and, above all, telecommunication equipment. During the Eighth 5-Year Plan exports accounted for about 60 percent of the total volume of output disposed of, and in the Ninth are expected to reach about 75 percent. Soviet foreign trade organizations, and mainly Mashpriborintorg [All-Union Association for the Import and Export of Machines and Instruments] are its principal partner. The main share of exports is accounted for by telecommunication and transmission communication equipment. Beginning years ago with a few ten thousand ATSK [crossbar telephone exchanges] and KRZh [expansion unknown], the trust will during this 5-year plan export hundreds of thousands of ATSK, KRZh, ESK [expansion unknown] and GVP [expansion unknown]. In 1985 the introduction of the quasi-electronic "Kvant" [Quantum] dial telephone exchange is anticipated. The share of exports represented by weak-current relays, telephone sets, low-frequency amplifiers, items of agricultural electronics, rectifiers, technical machinery and equipment will also be significant. There will also be an increase in the exports of agricultural control panels, as well as other equipment for the organization of communication links in agriculture. Not insignificant, either, is the export of sound equipment--loudspeakers, microphones, sound columns and orchestra sets, etc.

The new products started up in recent years at Resprom DSO have significantly elevated the quality and technological level of production. New technological processes, new materials and structural elements have been started up. Normative documents have been established that ensure the adoption of the Uniform System of Technological Production Training and regulate obligations and interrelationships in production. Technology, being the main factor in the firming up of product quality, is in the forefront of the activity of scientific organizations and pioneer-producer plants. Work is strenuously under way on the modernization and automation of production. Efforts are aimed at the automation of the most labor-intensive processes where the subjective factor significantly affects quality. Note should also be taken both of the automated lines for the soldering together of circuit boards that ensure high quality and high productivity and of the automated, mini- and microcomputer-controlled measuring systems, some of which are exported to the USSR.

The introduction into production of digital switching and transmission equipment has been instrumental in the adoption of technologies making possible the well-nigh full automation of production, control and operational processes, thus guaranteeing high quality of production and operation. Special attention is also being given to auxiliary production processes--wastefree technologies

are being introduced, including shavingsless metal machining, cyanide-free electrolytic plating, manipulators and robots; the structure of the machinery park is being improved with an increase in the proportion of equipment with TsPU [digital-program control]; new materials and chemiothermal treatments are being employed.

Resprom DSO has created an organization for the complete mobilization of its forces for worthily greeting the Thirteenth BCP Congress and for the upward development of the Bulgarian electronic and communication industry.

At the autumn International Technical Fair in Plovdiv, Resprom DSO is represented by up-to-date equipment, by its latest products at the world-class level, (competitive?) . . . [Text incomplete]

Elektron State Economic Trust

Sofia TEKHNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Oct 85 p 13

[Article: "Elektron"]

[Text] The output of Elektron DSO [State Economic Trust] is updated an average of 25 percent every year. Into production are introduced products built with modern circuit designs with extensive application of elements of computer technology, processing of complex radio signals, and microprocessors. The technology has been mastered for the production of rotary and prismatic parts for high-duty machines and modules with digital-program control. Extensive use is made of semiautomatic and automatic devices in installation work. Systems are being introduced to test the survival and tuning of the units and products that process complex analog, analog-to-digital, and digital data. With the introduction at the trust's base institutes of systems for the automation of engineering work, the cycle of product development and introduction has been sharply shortened.

The paramount factor in the technological level achieved in the production of professional radio engineering products is the extensive application of world--and, above all, Soviet--advanced experience. This has brought Bulgaria to the level of a country, specialized within the CEMA framework in the production of USW equipment for the national economy and navigational radar equipment. On this basis Elektron DSO actively participates in the international division of labor. Over 80 percent of the output it produces is intended for export.

Elektron DSO's position in the domestic and international market in the production of dispatcher's USW radio telephone systems with wide application in all sectors of the national economy is solid and promising. Production of widespread family portable, mobile and stationary USW radio telephones has been started up, with possibilities for building dispatcher radio networks varying in type and purpose.

Almost all approved USW frequency ranges (40 MHz, 80 MHz, 160 MHz, 330 MHz), used for various radio services (taxi, first aid, railroad transportation, construction, road building, agriculture, etc.), have been started up.

Additional panels attached to the transmitting stations provide the possibilities for connection with the dial telephone exchange, as well as remote control and retransmission, thus increasing the range of activity of the dispatcher radio network. The possibility of selective calling that has been introduced expands many fold the possibilities of radio-link multiplexing.

USW equipment has received new development with applicability in the automation of various technological processes on the basis of data transmission and processing by radio link. Thus, for example, a microprocessor system for the control of cranes and telphers, a system of motor transportation control, etc., have been successfully introduced into production.

Navigational radar equipment has registered wide development in Elektron DSO. Products of the "Pechora" family that have been brought into production meet the requirements of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO). New generations of navigational radar sets employ digital processing, have higher noise-resistance and new USW ranges. In the process of development is a system of radar control in the coastal strip, sea straits and navigation canals, employing a synthesized image of the radar situation on the television screen and complex navigation control. Work is actively under way on the creation of radar for high-speed hydrofoil vessels. New navigation instruments from the space navigation system are being put into production.

On the basis of the technology for the production of professional radio equipment with the use of microprocessors, a number of items from the product mix of communication equipment are also being started up for a rigidly specific professional purpose. Representatives of this generation of equipment are the telephone annunciator and telephone set of the NTP [expansion jnknown]-100 type. The first product is of the generation of telephone annunciators based on the quasi-electronic principle. The microcompressor devices built into it assure a wide range of operator capabilities, storage of incoming calls, introduction of priority, et alia. This makes the product applicable in almost all climate ranges under field conditions and severe mechanical loads.

In its exhibit at the Plovdiv Fair Elektron DSO displayed a number of products in the area of radioisotope instrument building with applicability in the national economy. A wide mix of instruments (level indicators, level alarms, densimeters, instruments for the nondestructive checking of gas lines and oil refineries) demonstrate the possibilities and advantages as regards the precision and accuracy of such measurements. The instruments are used in ore extraction and in the mining-and-concentration industry. The radiation monitoring instruments and the radioisotope scales that operate on the basis of radioisotopes also have a similar application.

Successes have been achieved in the creation of semi-industrial installations for the radiation treatment of metals, plastics and additives for lubricants, raising their performance qualities many fold and lengthening their life from three- to 10-fold. The trust is winning definite successes also in the production of consumer goods such as video game machines of the "Pogled" [Glance] type.

The level attained in the technology of producing products of professional radio engineering and nuclear instrument manufacture indicates tendencies and aspirations to attain the highest achievements in this area and, on this basis, equal participation in the competition of the domestic and international market.

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CSO: 5500/3003

BULGARIA

FRENCH TELECOMMUNICATIONS MINISTER DWELLS ON COOPERATION, TRADE

Sofia SOFIA NEWS in English 23 Oct 85 p 6

[Text]

A delegation, led by Mr Louis MEXANDEAU, Minister of Posts and Telecom munciations of the French Republic, paid a working visit to this country from September 30 through October 3 at the invitation of the Bulgarian Minister of Communications, Mr Pando Vanchev. The leaders of the two postal ad ministrations signed a con cluding document on the development of cooperation in telecommunications covering the period up to 1988. Before leaving the country, Minister Mexandeau was kind to reply to a few questions from SN's Lyuba Anachkova.

Mr Mexandeau, what is your personal view on the present cooperation between our two states and between their postal administrations in particular?

Our trade and economic relations are in a process of growth, but as I declared also during my visit to Plovdiv, they still are not such as they could

be. This means that France and Bulgaria should deepen their cooperation about which, in my opinion, all the prerequisites are on hand. Communications are a good example in point. What I have in mind is the supply of the digital subscriber trunk dialing exchange, made by the Alcatel Tompson company which is now being installed in Sofia by French experts. Besides this I would indicate the fruitful contacts established between

French firms and the Bulgarian foreign trade organizations in the electronization of your national telephone grid at various levels, in the field of optoelectronics in which the future of telecommunications lies, and it is known that in its turn it influences the all round development of the economy. There is at present progress in other directions as well: the manufac ture of machinery for different components used in robotics and microelectronics, etc.

What are the prospects for some of your latest developments to be used in the near future in this country on mutually advantageous terms?

The prospects look favourable. I think that Bulgaria wants to map out her future plan for the development of telecommunications precisely on the basis of new technologies, of the improvement and modernization of the existing networks and industry. All this leads to a modern level of electronics, informatics and telecommunications. At present, these three fields are becoming increasingly integrated, and it is namely in them that France has a lot to offer. With Mr Pando Vanchev, Minister of Communications, we agreed that many things may be offered and implemented so that cooperation between France and Bulgaria in the sphere of telecommunications and the communications industry may

follow an ascending line. This gives me grounds to repeat that I regard the prospects for your future joint work as favourable.

Mr. Mexandeau, your interest in history was the cause for your visiting some of our monuments of culture. Were you pleased with what you saw?

It was a pity that I spent only a few days in Bulgaria, but fortunately I had previous knowledge about her history. I managed to see some major monuments and remains. I visited Rila Monastery, a proof of religious spirit on the one hand and a centre of maintaining the Renaissance in Bulgarian culture. I was in the Alexander Nevsky Memorial Church with its magnificent display of icons in the crypt. I paid a visit to the National Museum of History as well. I succeeded in seeing the numerous testimonies to the development of Bulgarian culture and history since the most remote times. I had another occasion to admire the Panagyurishte Treasure which I had seen for the first time in Paris some 30 years ago. I particularly liked the old town of Plovdiv. In this way within a short period of time I managed to gain a true picture of Bulgaria - both of her past and her present. I hope that numerous groups of French tourists will be coming to Bulgaria to become familiar with her and to take away, like me, pleasant memories.

/13104

CSO: 5500/3002

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

GDR-USSR COMMUNICATIONS SUMMED UP

East Berlin NACHRICHTENTECHNIK-ELEKTRONIK in German Vol 35 No 5, 1985 pp 163-164

[Article by B. I. Tschirkov, Moscow: "Cooperation Between the USSR and the GDR in the Area of Communications Technology"]

[Excerpts] The intensive development of all economic branches of the CEMA member countries and the strengthening of political, economic, and cultural links between these countries has required the accelerated and harmonized development of the postal and telecommunications services.

The issue of setting up an international body, which would be cognizant for all questions regarding postal and telecommunications services for the state, the economy, and the citizens of the CEMA members was put on CEMA's working agenda. At the 25th council meeting in 1971, simultaneously with the approval of the integrated program, it was decided to form the CEMA Permanent Commission for Postal and Telecommunications Services, the KPF. That same year, the first commission meeting was held, at which basic directions for the international cooperation has been taking place at the annual meetings of the KPF which are alternately held in the CEMA member countries:

- Creation of a reliable, efficient, multi-branched international telecommunications network in the CEMA members with a centralized system of operational control.
- Development of technical requirements for telecommunications systems, installations and equipment, which are needed for both the development and operation of the international network and for continued development of the national telecommunications networks of the CEMA countries.
- Organization of the development and manufacture of installations and special transport capabilities for mechanizing and automating the postal processes and for distributing printed matter.

In addition to the multilateral cooperation between the CEMA members within the framework of the KPF, the bilateral cooperation in the telecommunications area between telecommunications engineers of the socialist countries is proceeding successfully, especially between the GDR and the USSR.

The first protocol for the year 1967 for scientific-technical cooperation between the ministries for posts and telecommunications of the GDR and the USSR was signed in January 1967. The plan included joint efforts in the following areas:

1. Technology for telecommunications line installation,
2. Small diameter coaxial cables for telecommunications,
3. Higher speed data transmission on communications channels,
4. Effect of construction and transition times on efficiency of investments,
5. Scientific-technical information,
6. Use of ADP for postal data processing, planning and statistics,
7. Gas pressure monitoring of local cables,
8. Installation of sealed relays in automatic exchanges,
9. Organization of postal container transport and use of standardized widths for mail in connection with container on-and off-loading,
10. Automatic processing system for letter mail,
11. Organization of automated customer services in postal operations,
12. Color Television,
13. Construction of a television tower,
14. Short wave antennas,
15. Planning and construction of telecommunications installations,
16. Future directions for automatic telephone exchange technology development.

An analysis of this report shows that the cooperation plans covered practically all facets of postal and telecommunications activities which, at that time, were of interest and relevance to both administrations. A joint report on the results of this cooperation stated in 1967: "...the parties are able to utilize the experience gained during the introduction of new technologies, which offer the opportunity to save efforts and to accelerate telecommunications technology in both countries. The direct scientific technical cooperation between the two telecommunications administrations contributes to the specialization of research tasks and to cooperation in applying them and is the foundation for joint efforts, based on the division of labor."

Starting in 1967, GDR and USSR specialists have held many consultations.

The character of the cooperation between both countries has changed qualitatively over time. Besides mutual consultations and the exchange of experiences on specific problems, including joint research efforts, major problems in the manufacture of telecommunications products and the supply of installations as part of the production cooperation have been solved by involving the industry ministries of both the GDR and the USSR.

An impressive example is the bilateral cooperation to set up the unified system of electronic telecommunications, based on the agreement of 21 May 1971 between the USSR and the DDR. Participating for the USSR are, besides the Ministry for Post and Telecommunications of the USSR and its facilities, the Ministry of Communications Technology, the Ministry for the Electronic Industry, and the Institute for Cybernetics of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. GDR participants are the Ministry for Electrical Engineering and Electronics (Robotron Combine), the Institute for

Telecommunications Technology and other GDR industrial organizations. As a result of this cooperation, automatic digital and analog telephone exchanges for the unified system as well as a specialized control system for quasi-electronic long-distance exchanges have been developed. Mass production of these equipments, which are in use in the USSR, has been under way since 1982. Further cooperation in this area envisions an expanded capacity and technical capabilities of telephone exchanges and of the control system as well as increased technical-economic profitability.

USSR and GDR specialists actively participate in the multi-faceted research program for the exploration and use of space for peaceful purposes "Intercosmos". As part of a permanent working group for cosmic telecommunications, research is being conducted in eight areas. Area 1, "The utilization of new frequency bands and study of the principles to create satellite communications systems in the 10-30 gigahertz area," which the GDR is coordinating an international experimental sector for the exploration of new satellite communications and television frequencies opened in September 1982 in the USSR (Dubna). GDR specialists contributed equipment for the automatic registration and processing of measurement results, which permitted a qualitative change in the character of the research effort by shifting to round-the-clock continuous registration of statistical data.

Results are already available, which are being used in a joint project System for direct television broadcasting in the 12 GHz region." That project has been worked out by a group of socialist countries including the GDR and the USSR.

Based on the planned character of the economies of both countries and on the experiences gained during the practical collaboration of the communications engineers, the "Agreement between the USSR Ministry for Post and Telecommunications on Scientific-technical Cooperation in the Area of Post and Telecommunications" was signed in Berlin in January 1983. The agreement outlines the principles and tasks of scientific and technical cooperation between the telecommunications administrations of the USSR and the GDR until 1990 and beyond. It provides for joint solutions to five industry sector problems, among them those dealing with common standards for industrial radio interference, creation of information services based on data banks and automatic data processing, automation of network control for primary and secondary networks, and a comprehensive plan for mutual consultation on operational and scientific-technical problems. The two years since the agreement was signed indicate the successful realization of the planned tasks.

An example of this bilateral cooperation can also be cited: the GDR Technical Center for Telecommunications Products, which was opened in Moscow in September 1984. For 20 years, the GDR industry has supplied the USSR with a variety of telecommunications equipment, especially switching equipment. Up to 1974, the ATZ-54 system for almost 2 million subscribers and up to 1981, the ATZK and ATZKV systems for 4 million subscribers, were established.

The main tasks of the technical center are to provide service and training and to maintain the telecommunications equipment, with the help of a permanent exhibit and through symposia. Experienced specialists service and repair the unified system for analog and digital communications (ENSAD) and the digital PCM equipment.

The exhibit in the technical center is constantly being updated and provides an overview of the production profiles of the plants of the VEB Combine Telecommunications Electronics, especially of the development technology of proven products as well as of new and planned products. A special place is being given to tasks accomplished as part of the bilateral CEMA cooperation.

A good tradition has evolved between the telecommunications engineers of the GDR and the USSR--the exchange of experiences between the worker collectives. For example, a collective of the large "Lentelefonstroy" concern received a delegation of the VEB Telecommunications Construction in Dresden; a delegation of Bashkir communications engineers visited the Halle district; docents of the Moscow Electrotechnical Institute for Telecommunications Technology are maintaining creative contacts to their colleagues at the Technical University for Transport in Dresden. This list can be continued. It must be noted that not only technical questions are being discussed in those contacts but that, in addition, ideas are being exchanged on the organization of socialist competition, and on issued concerning youth, worker, and party activities. All of this strengthens the friendship and mutual understanding between our peoples.

USSR and GDR telecommunications specialists are preparing, with dignity, for the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism; their cooperation serves to strengthen the socialist community and to secure world-wide peace.

7994/12951
CSO: 5500/35

CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY SEEN 'AT CROSSROADS'

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 8 Nov 85 p 2

[Text]

Gleaner Western Bureau

The Caribbean News Agency — CANA — "today ... finds itself at the crossroads. Most of the potential, in terms of the larger members, has been exhausted. But it needs to grow."

This was stated by a former chairman of the agency and now managing director of Trinidad Express Newspapers, Mr. Ken Gordon, on Monday to the conference of the Commonwealth Press Union at the Half Moon Club.

Reviewing CANA's operations, Mr. Gordon went on to speak of proposals which had been made to reduce the agency's distribution cost, noting that "these are looking hopeful."

He stated that CANA had to keep pace with development if it was to move into the area of trying to tie the 20 million people of the Caribbean Basin into one service which can, be moved around the area and "it has got to find money, and it has

got to do so quickly."

"Currently we're looking at proposals which may well take form over the next two or three years. Basically, what is being attempted is to have a service that would link the French, Spanish and English-speaking people of the Caribbean together," Mr. Gordon said.

Such a linkage, said Mr. Gordon, offered all kinds of possibilities, including the development of trade, "leading, perhaps, ultimately to integration in different forms."

A committee, chaired by CANA's chairman and managing director of the Gleaner Company, Mr. Oliver Clarke, is now looking at those proposals, and Mr. Gordon expressed optimism that "the answers will be found ultimately."

/8309

CSO: 5540/18

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CARIBBEAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS MEETING--Port-of-Spain, 22 Nov (CANA)--The 1986 conference of the Caribbean Association of National Telecommunications Organizations (CANTO) will be held in the Bahamas from 17 to 21 March, the Trinidad and Tobago Telephone Company (Telco) announced today. Telco, whose executive director, Dr Neilson MacKay, is also chairman of CANTO, issued a release reporting on some of the matters discussed at CANTO's second board meeting on 1 November in Rosehall, Jamaica. The meeting agreed to establish a Caribbean telecommunication information resource centre. The meeting also ratified the bylaws and budget of the association, which was formed in April. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1749 GMT 22 Nov 85 FL] /9274

CSO: 5540/016

ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

TELAM/XINHUA ACCORD--Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (TELAM)--Eduardo Carbo, member of the Executive Board of TELAM News Agency, Inc, left for the PRC tonight, in order to ratify in Beijing, an accord for the exchange of news services with the XINHUA agency. This accord was originally signed in by the Buenos Aires representative of XINHUA, Wu Yong Heng, and TELAM's chairman, Mario Monte-verde. Now the accord will be ratified in Beijing by Mu Qing, XINHUA's director general. [Text] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0406 GMT 6 Nov 85 PY]

/12929
CSO: 5500/2008

OPPOSITION FNM CHARGES GOVERNMENT BROADCASTING BIAS

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 22 Oct 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Anthony Forbes]

[Text]

OVER 200 Free National Movement supporters last night staged a one-hour demonstration outside the locked and guarded entrance to the Broadcasting Corporation protesting "the rank discrimination" against the Official Opposition by ZNS Radio and Television.

Official Opposition Leader Kendal Isaacs, who with FNM National Chairman Cecil Wallace-Whitfield, led the demonstration, had to read a prepared statement from the opposite side of the barred gate when police and security officers refused to accept it. Mr Isaacs had intended to personally deliver the message to General Manager Calsey Johnson.

In the statement, Mr Isaacs, MP for Delaporte, said the action was a protest against what the FNM considers a "continuing injustice and a serious threat to our democracy" by ZNS through its biased reporting of Opposition speeches and activities. ZNS ignored the demonstration. There was no report that a demonstration had taken place outside its gates in any of its news reports last night or this morning.

"We are demonstrating here this evening against what we

regard as a continuing injustice and a serious threat to our democracy," Mr Isaacs told the hundreds of placard-waving and chanting supporters outside the chain-linked gate as a large number of police stood by.

"I am speaking, of course, about the rank discrimination practised by ZNS Radio and Television against the Official Opposition, against certain trade unions and against others who happen to hold views which are opposed to, or critical of, the PLP government," he said.

The demonstrators carried placards and shouted: "L O got to go."

FNM supporters gathered at the party's Mackey Street headquarters around 6pm yesterday and after a meeting began marching in a journey that took them north on Mackey Street, west on Rosetta Street onto Fifth Terrace, Centreville, and north on Collins Avenue, east onto Third Terrace to ZNS.

Moments before the FNM crowd approached, a carload of policemen arrived and entered the Broadcasting Corporation's compound while a woman security officer locked the gate.

Shortly after the demonstrators arrived, another police vehicle drove up and

more officers were deployed around the corporation's premises.

Mr Isaacs was not allowed to enter the premises to deliver the statement to the general manager. A police inspector inside the gate and the woman security officer refused to accept the statement for Mr Johnson.

"Come back at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning," the security officer said and walked off towards the security booth.

There were shouts of "let's breach the gate!" and "no more speeches!" as Mr Isaacs read his statement and other FNM officials addressed the crowd of chanting supporters.

Also speaking to the crowd were Mr Whitfield and Yamacraw MP Mrs Janet Bostwick, who were among a group of high-level FNM officials participating in the demonstration, which included Clarence Town MP James Knowles and Shirlea MP Pierre Dupuch, Secretary General L Garth Wright and Torchbearers President Tommy Turnquest.

Following the demonstration, they marched back to their Mackey Street headquarters to be addressed again by the party's leaders.

Last night's demonstration against ZNS was the second in four years, the first coming in 1981 when the Bahamas Union

of Teachers held a demonstration at ZNS and burned General Manager Calsey Johnson in effigy over what the BUT called unfair and biased reporting on the unprecedented two-week teachers strike against Government.

"We are here to say that we are sick and tired of it and that we demand that the Broadcasting Corporation of the Bahamas and its management put a stop to it immediately," Mr Isaacs read from his prepared statement.

"By discriminating against the opposition ZNS radio and TV are not doing an injustice only to us," he said. "More importantly, they are doing an injustice to the Bahamian people who have the right to hear both the Government and Opposition and other sectors in the community as well."

"The people are entitled to hear opposing views because it is essential to democracy. Furthermore, the people are the owners of ZNS radio and television, not L O Pindling, Charles Carter and Calsey Johnson," Mr Isaacs said.

"As long as this unholy triumvirate continues to operate the corporation in this way, they are chipping away at our democracy and they are shortchanging the public," the Opposition Leader said.

/13104
CSO: 5540/013

"From the very first day of our movement ZNS has been at war against us. The founders of our party were accused on the air of all sorts of things, including treason, plotting to overthrow the government and selling out the country.

"Because of the PLP's vicious campaigns against the FNM, aided and abetted by ZNS, the founders had to bear this stigma for many years and had to suffer physical violence at the hands of hateful PLP mobs.

"The truth has ultimately triumphed, of course, and now everyone can see clearly who were plotting to sell out the country and to whom. But a lot of hate and bitterness were unnecessarily engendered in the intervening years and the gross and unfair politics of this have led to a dangerous polarization of the Bahamian society.

"The masters of ZNS have never been able to give a reasonable defence of their policies relating to the coverage of political news. They have not because they cannot. The most I have heard from them have been muttering about how they have to guard against slander.

"But I challenge them now to go through the dozens of official press statements we have issued over the years and

which they have either completely ignored or from which they have extracted only an insignificant sentence or two," said the Bahamian Queen's Counsel.

"Go through them all and tell the public which ones they refused to broadcast because they were slanderous or offensive to the nation's sense of decency.

"The answer must be, of course, not one. The daily newspapers have carried the FNM official statements, most often in their entirety and there are not many that even ZNS with their myopic vision can read as being libellous.

"So there is no defence for them. They stand accused and convicted by the people who now see through their trickery and deceit. They are biased, they are unjust, they are undemocratic and they are untruthful and we are tired of them.

"We demonstrate against them today and we will demonstrate against them again, and we will find other means of demonstrating and expressing the public's disgust with them," the Official Opposition Leader declared.

NEW BROADCASTING RULES RILE POLITICAL OPPOSITION

Plea to Commissioners

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 23 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Charging for political broadcasts on radio and television in the run-up to a General Election would put Bermudian politics back 25 years, says the Progressive Labour Party.

The party has told the Broadcasting Commissioners it opposes changes proposed in the rules governing political broadcasts.

In particular, the PLP is against section 10, which eliminates all unpaid broadcasts during the two-week period between nominations and polling day. Parties could pay for broadcasts, however.

"Only candidates and parties with the necessary financial wherewithal would be able to buy up the television and radio airwaves in the sensitive final two-week period of an election campaign," the PLP says in a letter to Broadcasting Commission chairman Mrs. Louise Jackson.

"This is irrefutably an undermining of democratic principles which makes a mockery of any pretence of equity."

The political parties met with Mrs. Jackson last week and were told the commissioners had no powers to compel the radio and television stations to air unpaid broadcasts.

The PLP letter challenges this view and quotes sections eight and nine of the 1963 Broadcasting Commissioners Act, which, it says, specifies exact powers.

"Clearly, the commissioners have all the authority they require to

ensure the unpaid political broadcasts are aired in the final period of an election campaign. It seems the only question is whether the commissioners have the will to enforce their powers in the general public interest," the letter says.

The party also challenges a section of the draft new rules which gives Government and Opposition equal airtime in broadcasting "informative programmes".

The Government has the right to pay for the broadcasts out of general taxation, while the Opposition has to raise its own cash.

"This is clear evidence of inequity," the PLP says.

Criticism of Commissioners

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 17 Oct 85 p 3

[Text]

Progressive Labour Party officials were last night considering protesting to the Broadcasting Commissioners about a tough new policy introduced by the Bermuda Broadcasting Company.

BBC bosses have ruled all political advertisements during the election campaign must be paid for in advance and will only be broadcast at certain times of the day.

PLP Public Relations officer Sen. David Allen complained the BBC's ruling introduced extra restrictions to controversial new political broadcasting directions.

"We are looking into exactly how we approach the matter, but they definitely contradict many things in the existing broadcasting directions.

"The Broadcasting Commissioners' apathy in guarding the public's rights to hear the views of all political parties virtually foretold further abuses on the part of the stations.

"It's up to the Broadcasting Commissioners to live up to their

responsibilities."

New broadcasting regulations were introduced last month after a lengthy review of the rules following complaints that radio stations were able to simply refuse to broadcast free programmes.

The new rules scrapped free political broadcasts, and the BBC then sent policy statements to all the political parties explaining how it would operate the new rules.

Controller Mr. Malcolm Fletcher explained radio broadcasts could only take place at certain times of the day as channels now broadcast programmes via a satellite link-up. He added it was existing policy to demand cash before broadcasting the programmes.

But Sen. Allen complained: "The additional restrictions are not helpful. It's obviously not a problem for the UBP so much as they will have one or two fat cats who will bankroll them.

"The essential point we are talking about is that Bermudians' rights to hear all views are being manipulated.

"We have detected a pattern of subtle but wilful attempts to hinder the PLP as much as possible.

"The Commissioners are largely made up of UBP supporters, or even former officials or candidates in some circumstances, who were obviously told what to do — to make life as difficult as possible for the PLP."

"But the PLP often does its best as an underdog."

Commission Call for Probe

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 22 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Broadcasting Commission chairman Mrs. Louise Jackson last night promised to launch an immediate investigation into complaints radio bosses had blacked out Progressive Labour Party radio broadcasts.

PLP chairman Mr. Alex Scott complained Bermuda Broadcasting Company officials had refused to broadcast his party's political programmes for the last two days.

He said the radio stations were breaching broadcasting regulations in a small-print dispute about how to identify the 60-second programmes as political broadcasts.

But a senior BBC executive said the PLP would be breaking broadcasting regulations if the programmes were aired as they would be seven seconds too long.

Mr. Scott said the dispute had arisen after the BBC drew up its own guidelines insisting a statement explaining the programme was a paid political broadcast was included in a 60-second slot.

"The BBC have just arbitrarily taken it upon themselves to make that decision. They have entered the political process just by keeping the PLP off the air-waves.

"If it affects just one voter they have interfered with the election process and that is serious. It's very serious when a private company can literally break the regulations in this way."

He said PLP programmes had been carefully designed and produced and it was not possible to suddenly change them to include extra information.

Five 60-second slots should have been broadcast on both Sunday and Monday.

He said the hold-up in broadcasting the \$2,000-a-day programmes on Radio ZBM and ZFB had delayed a copy of the programme being sent to Radio VSB.

BBC Controller Mr. Malcolm Fletcher said the company had issued a policy statement to all political parties on Thursday, October 10, asking them to leave 10 seconds for the regulation announcement.

He added the United Bermuda Party had accepted the guidelines and its programmes met the 60-second deadline, but the PLP tapes overran by seven seconds.

"It is the responsibility of the undertaking to ensure the spots do carry this announcement at the beginning and at the end. But it is certainly not laid down in the regulations that the station should provide the time.

"We are not entering the political arena at all. When the spots conform to the rules they will be broadcast," he said.

Mrs. Jackson said a complaint had been made to the Broadcasting Commissioners.

"I'm not quite sure what the total problem is and I will be looking into it first thing in the morning," she said.

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CSO: 5540/19

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

RADIO, TV STATIONS AUTHORIZED--BRASILIA--Communications Minister Antonio Carlos Magalhaes has authorized FM radio stations, medium-wave radio stations and television stations in several states. According to edicts published in the official gazette yesterday, FM channels will be permitted in the cities of Santa Rita do Sapucai (Minas Gerais State), Limoeiro (Pernambuco state), Serra (Espírito Santo state), Ribeira do Pombal (Bahia state) and Teresina (Piaui state). A medium-wave radio station will be permitted in Vitoria da Conquista (Bahia state) and a television station will be authorized in Cocal (Roraima state). [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Nov 85 p 6 PY] /12913

CSO: 5500/2013

BRIEFS

NEW BILINGUAL RADIO STATION--RADIO TAÍNO, a new radio station on the medium wave band directed at Cuban and foreign tourists, has just gone on the air at 1160 kc, power enough to cover the Havana tourist circuit. The news was announced in the daily Juventud Rebeide, which added that the station would center around cultural and recreational themes, with news and music. Some programs will be in English. For the benefit of tourists, foreigners passing through and Havana residents, Radio Taíno will review the Havana cultural scene, restaurants and recreational options available to visitors. It will also report on the activities of foreign notables visiting the island and give the highlights of the written and spoken press in Cuba. [Text] [Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 10 Nov 85 p 10] /12379

CSO: 5500/2012

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION PLANS EXPANSION

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 23 Oct 85 p 8

[Article by Indranie Doelall]

[Text]

EXECUTIVE Chairman of the Guyana Telecommunication Corporation, Cde. Lambert Philadelphia yesterday announced that his corporation's Planning Group is preparing a macro-plan for the improvement and expansion of its services. The plan will be ready by next year and is envisaged to cost about \$80 million [U.S.]

It will provide for the increase of G.T.C.'s lines

capacity from 28 000 to 50 000.

Speaking of the expansion of service, he said that while there are some 14 000 to 15 000 outstanding applicants, these will not be dealt with in the usual manner. The decisive factor will be the availability of spare lines in any particular area and not the time of application.

Cde. Philadelphia emphasised that while one of the corporation's main

problems stems from the scarcity of foreign exchange, it has nevertheless managed "continual modest improvements, many of which were at the G.T.C.'s own cost." He added that the G.T.C. is braving the economic constraints of the country, since other sectors also have demands that need to be met urgently.

Referring to increased charges payable from next month, he said that these were necessary because of pressing economic conditions. He pointed out, however, that the G.T.C. still remains one of the cheapest services in the Caribbean. There have been tremendous price hikes recently in Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago.

The increases are only part of what the Government has approved, Cde. Philadelphia explained.

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CSO: 5540. . .

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ARABSAT PLANS ORGANIZATION

LD020620 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1907 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 1 Nov (KUNA)--The Director General of the Arab organization for space communications, Dr 'Ali al-'Mashhat has urged the workers in the information field of the Arab homeland to intensify their efforts, sharpen their innovative capabilities, entrench our Islamic culture and highlight the values of our modern upsurge in all fields through making the best use of the Arab artificial satellite--the ARABSAT.

In an interview with KUNA, he said that "the idea of the Arab artificial satellite was born at the conference of the Arab information workers in Tunis in 1967. Responsible officials in charge of telecommunications have realized this dream for the information workers and every day that passes does so at the expense of the life of the artificial satellite which is estimated at about 7 years."

Dr Al-'Mashhat said that the number of Arab countries that have completed the construction of transmission and reception ground stations for use with the ARABSAT, has reached 9 countries. They are: Bahrain, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Djibouti, YAR, Algeria, Oman, Kuwait and Jordan. There is a microwave link between Iraq and Jordan, thus making it possible for Iraq to receive programs via the Jordanian ground station.

He pointed out that the ground stations operating via the ARABSAT "were stations with transmission and reception capabilities and each can at least transmit one television program and receive another at the same time in addition to transmitting a number of telephone circuits."

Dr Al-'Mashhat disclosed that the organization has carried out a number of successful experiments in the field of teleconferences "and has drawn up a plan which is being implemented for use of the ARABSAT in the transmission of audio-visual pictures between two terminals."

He added that bookings for use of the ARABSAT were open to the organization members, while bookings involving other international artificial satellites take some time as the ARABSAT is specially devoted to serving the objectives of the Arab nation.

Asked about the cost of using the Arab artificial satellite, Dr Al-'Mashshat said: "The General Assembly of the Arab Space Telecommunications Organization which consists of the ministers of communications in the Arab countries have decided that the prices should be similar to the world prices fixed by world organizations. However, should telephone and television traffic increase, it would be possible to cut down these prices because the aim is to have an integrated project yielding sufficient income to operate the system and to buy a new generation of satellites with 7-year lives."

Dr Al-'Mashshat said: "The first picture transmitted via the Arab artificial satellite was the Holy Ka'ba while the first audio transmission was a Koranic recitation and the first relay was of the evening prayers in Mecca then followed a number of football games."

He said that as of the 1 October, the satellite began to transmit GCC news which is gathered at the Kuwait television, because of the activity and role the Kuwaiti Information Ministry plays. The Kuwaiti television relays the news via the Arab satellite to Tunisia which receives it and relays the Arab homeland news thus gathered there to all the Arab countries which are members of the system and these countries then use these news in their newscasts.

Dr Al-'Mashshat disclosed that the organization was contemplating seriously the securing of cheap ground stations capable of receiving television signals from ARABSAT. He added: At present we have a complete design of such stations and our aim is to manufacture them in one of the Arab countries. According to feasibility studies, the price of each station would be between \$800-?000 [figure as received]. They can be used anywhere. They are intended for use for educational purposes. However, we are asking who will provide us with the programs which will be received by the various countries. This is a matter which concerns inter-Arab cooperation in the field of information. We work to provide the means but the realization of the objective depends on the information specialists."

Reviewing the activities of the Arab Space Telecommunications Organization, Dr Al-'Mashshat said "the agreement setting up the organization was signed in 1976 to exploit the Arab homeland space for telecommunication purposes."

He added that the Arab artificial satellite provides services "in the fields of telephone, telex, data exchange between terminals, data banks, exchange of television programs among the Arab countries and the exchange of radio programmes in addition to audio-visual teleconferences, electronic mail, facimile, air and naval navigation, paper printing at various places and travel and hotel booking services."

He pointed out that the constitutional bodies of the organization consist of the General Assembly which is composed of telecommunication ministers in the Arab countries or their representatives, and the board of directors which is

composed of the five countries with the highest contributions to the capital of the organization and four elected by the General Assembly alternately from the other member countries for a term of 2 years."

Dr Al-'Mashhat said that the executive body of the organization has its headquarters in Riyadh, adding "I personally carry the duties of the director general assisted by a number of Arab officials from the Arab League."

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CSO: 5500/4513

RAILWAY TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK PLANNED

Dhaka THE NEW NATION in English 11 Oct 85 pp 1, 8

[Text]

A 1,700-kilometre-long integrated telecommunication network for railway will be developed at a cost of Taka 61 crore including a foreign exchange component of Taka 45 crore.

State Minister for Communications, Lt. Col. (Retd) Zafar Imam, told BSS in an exclusive interview in Dhaka yesterday that work on the network would start at the end of this year and would be completed by the middle of 1989.

He said Norway had provided 150 million kroner (about Taka 45 crore) as grant for the purpose. He said in the meantime a good number of companies had visited Bangladesh to carry out a feasibility study on the network. More parties are likely to visit Bangladesh in this connection, he said.

Lt. Col (retd) Zafar Imam said that under the network programme a total of 370 railway stations would be connected. At present telephone facilities were provided to railway headquarters and other installations by the T and T Board, he said.

He said that the ferry ghats, which are operated by the railway, would be integrated with Very High Frequency (VHF) radio system under the new network.

Replying to a question the State Minister said that a cent per cent efficiency could be attained after commissioning of the network against the present rate of 25 to 30 per cent.

He said that the fertilizer transport project of railway would also be benefited under the telecommunications network as position of river crossing and movement of fertilizer across the rivers could be known in no time.

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CSO: 5550/0032

PLANNING PROCESS FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS EXPLAINED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 18 Oct 85 p 14

[Article by Dharmarajan]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, October 17: THE savage cut by the planning commission on the demands of telecom network would leave many expansion and modernisation schemes just on paper.

This realisation has set off re-thinking on determining the specifics of the 'core' and 'shell' of the expanded network, central to economic development.

A working group has proposed Rs. 13,768 crores for the network in the next five years but the planning commission pruned it to less than one-third of the suggested sum (Rs. 4,010 crores). Its rationale is that the telecom network earns enough revenues and should meet additional requirements from market borrowings, if need be.

But the projects viewed as vital involved such massive investment as to promote rethinking. It has now been tentatively decided to have a 'core' plan of Rs. 4,010 crores and a 'shell' plan of another Rs. 4,000 crores, revising the overall outlay to around Rs. 8,000 crores.

THIN DIVIDING LINE

At one stage it was mooted that the telecom plan be classified into essential, vital and desirable components. But the dividing line between vital and essential was not discernible and the categorisation was abandoned.

Commitments on on-going projects — imports, linking all district headquarters with state capitals on reliable media and the like — will comprise the 'core'. The rest will be part of the "shell" whose actual size will be linked to the availability of additional funds. The current exercise is to determine the specifics.

The scheme included in the 'shell' plan will be those on which work could proceed at a slower pace with attention being given for procurement once the resource picture becomes clearer. This means all planning action must be completed so that they could be executed at short notice.

The 'core' plan is being shaped anticipating that in another five years telephone connections will go up from a million to 3.8 million.

Emphasis will be on programmes relating to telex and modernisation of telegraph services. The objective would be to provide telex connections on demand by 1990 and ensure delivery of majority of telegrams within 24 hours of booking.

Changing patterns of demand for telecom facilities especially growing demand of data and other non-voice communication facilities has been kept in view and the 'core' plan provides for introduction of new services, such as teletex, telefax, videotex, through a modern packet switched network capable of integrated working with the electronic telex network and public switched telephone network.

Accordingly, practically the entire allocation proposed earlier for telex and non-voice services in the fall-back plan is being retained as part of the 'core' plan.

The transmission expansion programme will require a special emphasis within the 'core' plan; this is because of a large spill-over from the sixth plan, the need for digital media, the present imbalance between local network and transmission channels and the com-

mitment of providing reliable media between district headquarters and state capitals. Still, the proposals will fall far short of original estimates and substantial portions of the original goals will have to be kept for the 'shell' plan.

In the interest of implementing the policy of induction of high technology equipment in metro and major telephone districts, a substantial portion of growth plan will be covered in the 'shell' component.

As for the much talked about objective of a telephone within five km of most village habitations, the target in the 'core' plan is being restricted around 9,000 hexagons leaving two-thirds of the presently uncovered hexagons for the 'shell' plan.

INFORMATION MINISTER MEETS WITH PRC DELEGATES

Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English 25 Oct 85 p 6

[Text]

New Delhi, Oct. 24 (UNI): An agreement may be reached soon between China and India on exchange of radio and television correspondent and programmes, the information and broadcasting minister, Mr V.N. Gadgil, indicated here today.

Addressing a high-level Chinese press delegation now here on a 15-day visit, Mr Gadgil said any such agreement will be initially for two years.

Mr Gadgil said according to a memorandum of understanding signed between the two countries earlier this year, an Indian radio and Doordarshan delegation will visit China next year. The memorandum was signed on February 10 this year here by the information and broadcasting secretary, Mr S.S. Gill, and Mr Ma Qingxiang, vice-minister for radio and television in China. Mr Gadgil said efforts were on to finalise the agreement soon.

The memorandum of understanding had also covered co-production of television and feature films and a film on the ancient Chinese traveller, Hiuen Tsang, to India. Programmes will also be broadcast on national

days of the two countries.

With regard to exchange of newsmen, Mr Gadgil said in reply to a question that there was no restriction on the selection of the correspondents concerned. However, the government preferred news agency correspondents and any bilateral agreement had to be on an equal footing. The number of correspondents exchanged will be the same on both sides.

Mr Gadgil said the government was not averse to any talks on exchange of newspaper or news agency correspondents.

Mr Gadgil said 31 stations will transmit television programmes through micro-wave links or the satellite Insat-1C by 1990 against the present nine. Thirty-five stations can at present only receive television signals.

With an additional transponder on Insat-1C, every state capital will have colour television studios by the end of the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

The Chinese delegation is papers Federation(AISMNF) headed by Mr Harbhajan Singh, who led an Indian press delegation to China earlier this year.

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CSO: 5550/39

PLANS FOR INVESTMENT IN RURAL TELECOM TOLD

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 25 Oct 85 p 5

[Text]

The Government proposes to invest Rs 885 crore in rural telecommunications during the next five years, reports PTI.

According to the present plan, it is proposed to provide an efficient telecommunications infrastructure in rural and backward areas which would in the long run serve as a prime means for achieving a wide range of socio economic goals, including delivery of educational programmes relating to health services, family planning and agricultural techniques for increasing the productivity by disseminating information on an interactive basis.

As a first step in this direction, Integrated Digital Networks (rural IDNs) are envisaged to be commissioned in 75 selected districts during the Seventh Plan. This will be progressively extended to other districts.

The objective of the Government, according to the plan, is to provide telephone facilities in rural areas which would have substantially the same quality of service as in urban areas, by adopting appropriate technologies.

Multi-Access Radio Relay Systems (MARR) which have been initially imported but are to be progressively manufactured in the country will be employed to provide rural public telephones.

In hilly areas, low cost earth stations are being set up for communication through satellites. Small electronic exchanges have been developed for providing telephone service in villages. For integrated digital networks, Integrated Local-cum-Transit switch (ILT) of 128 lines capacity would be utilised for setting up IDNs in the selected districts.

According to the present plan most village habitations will be within a distance of five kms from a telephone by 1990.

To achieve this objective the country has been divided into hexagons, each of about 60 sq kms.

Some of the hexagons covered uninhabited areas like forests, deserts and mountains.

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CSO: 5550/40

GANDHI INAUGURATES INDIAN TELEVISION TELETEXT

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 15 Nov 85 p 5

[Text]

NEW DELHI, November 14 (PTI): The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, today said Doordarshan was by and large doing well but still there was scope for improvement in the training of personnel.

Doordarshan should be used for national integration. Programmes should be chosen very carefully keeping in view the sensitivities of the people. They should involve everybody and not consist of simple talk, he added.

The Prime Minister said this while formally inaugurating the consumer-oriented teletext service, popularly known as intext, which would give viewers quick, up-to-date and look-at-a-glance information about news, train and plane timings, commodity and share prices, foreign exchange fluctuations, social and cultural events and sports and weather.

Mr. Gandhi said Doordarshan personnel were sometimes carried away by personalities, and started looking for trees instead of the wood.

Earlier, welcoming Mr. Gandhi the minister of state for information and broadcasting, Mr. V. N. Gadgil, said with the starting of the teletext service Doordarshan India had crossed yet another frontier of technology.

The teletext service, initially started on channel seven of Delhi two will enable the television of textual information which can be displayed on the screen of a colour TV set equipped with a special instrument known as "decoder". Later on, the service would be expanded to other parts of the country also.

/9317
CSO: 5550/0043

CONTRACT SIGNED FOR NEW INSAT-1D SATELLITE

Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English 10 Nov 85 p 4

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 9--The department of space has signed a supplementary agreement with Ford Aerospace and Communications Corporation of the United States for an additional Insat-1 spacecraft called Insat-1D.

The agreement was signed by Prof U.R. Rao, chairman of the Space Commission and secretary in the department of space, and Mr J.L. Ruby, vice-president, Ford Aerospace, in Bangalore yesterday. Mr John C. Dean, US ambassador in India, was also present.

The first generation Indian National Satellite System (Insat-1) achieved initial operational status in October 1983 following the successful launch of the Insat-1B satellite on August 30, 1983 by the US-NASA space shuttle.

The Insat-1B satellite is now in its third year of operations. The third satellite, Insat-1C is to be launched in the second half of 1986 which will complete the two-satellite space segment of the first generation. An Indian payload specialist will fly along with the Insat-1C on the US-NASA space shuttle flight, according to an official release.

Insat-1B has been providing domestic telecommunication, television coverage and radio network services and also meteorological imaging from space to aid weather forecasting. This multi-mission configuration is a unique feature of the Insat-1 satellites and the cost-effective approach is being carried over to the next generation of indigenously built Insat-II series.

The release said the Insat-1D satellite will provide the requisite Insat-1 space segment operational capability in the first generation to the second generation Insat transition period during the early 1990s.

The second generation (Insat II) space segment definition has been completed during 1984-85 and the building of two Insat-II test satellites was started in April, the release added.

The operational Insat-II satellites will be identical in configuration as well as in payload service capabilities to the Insat-II test satellites except for a few minor changes that may result from the Insat-II test space craft flight.

The first Insat-II test satellite, which is being built by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), is expected to be launched in 1990. The Insat-1D satellite is functionally identical to the Insat-1B and Insat-1C except for certain improvements such as an increase in battery capacity and a larger propulsion tank to provide increased propellants for longer life in space.

The space transportation system of the United States' National Aeronautics and Space Administration has been selected by the government for launching Insat-1D. The launch date which will be confirmed later is expected during October 1988-September 1989. India has also the option of flying another payload specialist on the US-NASA space shuttle on the Insat-1D flight.

/9317
CSO: 5550/0042

PANEL TELLS OBJECTIVES OF SPACE SATELLITE PROGRAM

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 15 Nov 85 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 14--The Department of Space has an ambitious programme for the next five years: launching of a Stretched Rohini Series satellite by means of an augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle almost once every year, launching of an Indian Remote Sensing Satellite once every two years, use of Indigenous Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle from 1988 for launching the IRS, and launching of an indigenous proto-INSAT test spacecraft in 1988 and '90.

According to the report of the steering group on science and technology for the Seventh Plan, every attempt will be made during the Plan to ensure that subsequent INSAT-2 operational missions are launched by the Indian Geosynchronous Launch Vehicle.

These indigenous spacecraft, together with the corresponding indigenous launch vehicles, are designed to provide the operational services expected of the space programme on a continued basis for a self-reliant use of space technology for national development.

Satellite communication and broadcasting for various national uses, and satellite remote sensing for resources survey and management, environmental monitoring and meteorological services are among the important services expected.

The main thrust in the Seventh Plan, according to the group, will be to rapidly place the satellite-based domestic broadcasting, communications and remote sensing on an operational basis largely based on indigenous satellite and launch systems. Significant progress will be made in interlocking the launch vehicle, space craft, application and utilization programmes.

Reducing external dependence and rapid development of Indian capability are integral to these objectives, the group adds. Concomitant organizational and infrastructural changes will be implemented.

The group is of the view that space activities carried out during the past two decades have reached a stage where investments made in research and development are beginning to fructify in terms of ability to establish national operational space services for meeting the country's requirements.

DOORDARSHAN RECEIVES TELETEXT SERVICE EQUIPMENT

Madras THE HINDU in English 16 Oct 85 p 16

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15.

Delhi Doordarshan will start teletext service to its viewers on November 19, birth anniversary of Indira Gandhi. The service will give advice to viewers regarding train timings, air schedule, prices of essential commodities and share markets and other useful data by a simple press button system, according to official sources here.

The equipment has been installed successfully in Delhi Doordarshan by Electronics Corporation of India Ltd (ECIL), a public sector undertaking. It has also designed and developed and will be soon installing over 100 TV receiver sets with built-in facility to receive teletext transmission in the capital.

The service will be extended to other Doordarshan kendras, the sources said. In this electronic information system, pages of text and graphic information are telecast in an integrated format. A page of information is displayed on the TV screen as 25 lines of text with 40 characters, including blank spaces in each line.

The sources said the programme is created in the transmission centre on an editing console having a typewriter like keyboard, peripherals for graphic creation with a monitor and floppy disc unit to store the coded pages.

Special decoder: The ECIL has designed and built TV receivers equipped with a decoder to receive teletext transmission. The viewer selects the number of the magazine, then the pages on his hand-held key pad. The decoder waits to receive the corresponding codes to the pages selected and requested by the viewer, stores them in the receiver and displays the information on the TV screen.

The sources said the TV set should preferably be colour and a special decoder, expected to cost about Rs. 1,500 will have to be attached as an interlink between the set and the antenna. The text projection on a black and white screen will not be clear.

The system would be available from 6 a.m. to midnight. Teletext is the transmission of extra data alongside television programmes to provide viewers with the current news and other information. The system can also be used to popularise science, health care and technology, the sources added.

Morning transmissions: Doordarshan will soon start a morning transmission of its programmes on Saturdays, the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Mr. V. N. Gadgil, told the Consultative Committee attached to his Ministry. The new transmission would predominantly consist of programmes for women and children.—PTI.

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CSO: 5550/0035

INDIA

DELHI MOBILE PHONES

Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English 31 Oct 85 p 4

[Text]

New Delhi, Oct. 30: Radio paging and mobile radio telephone services will shortly be introduced in the capital, it was officially announced here today.

In the radio page service, the pager is carried by the paged subscriber. The paged subscriber gets a "tone alert" to indicate a paging call to him. He can contact a pre-assigned telephone number to obtain the message. The tariff will be Rs 300 per month with an initial security deposit of Rs 4,000.

The telecommunications department has also allowed the use of mobile radio telephones which run on vehicle batteries.

The rent for this will be Rs 2,000 per month. The call charges will be one unit for every three minutes for local calls and normal STD rates for STD calls. A security deposit of Rs 40,000 has to be paid for the transmitter and receiver.

If the number of applications is large, the subscribers will be selected by draw of lots, the department said. Preference will be given to government departments and to those already registered, it added.

/9317
CSO: 5550/0041

BRIEFS

PUBLIC STD FACILITIES--Kancheepuram. Oct. 14--Though Rs. 12,500 crores is required to clear the waiting list for telephone in the country by 1990, the Planning Commission allocation of Rs. 4,000 crores will be used judiciously to meet the public requirements, hopes Mr. K. Thomas Kora, Telecommunications Secretary and Director-General and Chairman of the Telecommunications Board. Inaugurating a subscriber trunk dialing public telephone at the central telegraph office here on Monday, he said that at present there were 10,000 exchanges with 33 lakh telephones, representing a phenomenal development since Independence. He said STD facilities were available at 260 stations, 52 of them in Tamil Nadu. It was programmed to provide STD public telephone facility in all stations where departmental telegraph offices were functioning at Kancheepuram, the 28th STD public telephone was inaugurated. Another would be provided at Chingleput from Wednesday. Work on nine more stations at Bhavani, Karaikudi, Karur, Kovilpatti, Kumbakonam, Theni, Kuzhithurai, Namakkal and Thanjavur was also under way. Mr. A.V.S. Mani, General Manager, Telecommunications, Tamil Nadu Circle, who presided said one-tenth of 14,000 new connections given were in Tamil Nadu. The Kalpakkam and Mahabalipuram exchanges will be expanded from 100 lines MAX III to 200 lines MAX II each with STD facilities. Expansion of the Chingleput exchange from 600 to 700 lines would be taken up during this year if equipment supply was completed. Expansion of the Kancheepuram exchange from 1,300 to 1,400 lines also hinged on receipt of equipment. Mr. R.N. Srinivasan, Director, Telecommunications, Madras, welcomed the gathering. Mr. C.R. Ramakrishnan, Divisional Engineer Kancheepuram, proposed a vote of thanks. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 15 Oct 85 p 12] /8309

COMPUTERS FROM USSR--MOSCOW. September 25 (UNI)--India is going to buy four more EC-1045 electronic computers from the Soviet Union this year and is negotiating for some more sophisticated ones. The Indian minister for electronics, Dr. Sanjivi Rao and the Soviet deputy radio industry minister, Mr N.V. Gorshkov, signed a protocol last night at the conclusion of the third meeting of the Indo-Soviet working group deliberations on electronics. Dr Sanjivi Rao left for Sofia today. The four EC-1045 are being acquired for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, it was learnt. Besides these, India will also purchase EC-1061 from the USSR. As regards "elbrus" and other modern computers, the two sides will hold negotiations next year, when Mr Gorshkov will attend the fourth meeting of the working group in Delhi scheduled for the first quarter of 1986. [Text] [Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English 26 Sep 85 p 6] /12828

NEW SATELLITE SERIES--Bangalore, Sept. 24--The first satellite to be launched under the stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS) early next year will carry out experiments on gamma ray bursts the outcome of which will have an important bearing on space science. Mr V.A. Thomas, SROSS project director, said the experiments will study emissions from celestial bodies using 5 kg of the total 150 kg payload. The SROSS-1, to be launched by the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) from Sriharikota, will also carry out experiments on laser tracking, useful in remote sensing. He said the satellite will be an important technical mission to test launch vehicle parametres. The mission would yield valuable data on launch systems which would be used for subsequent launches of the SROSS series. [Text] [Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English 25 Sep 85 p 5] /12828

NATIONWIDE COMPUTER LINKS--Pune, Oct. 21--All districts in the country will be linked by computers by 1987 to collect and disseminate data on planning and implementation of various programmes. Dr. N. Seshagiri, Additional Secretary, Department of Electronics, told newsmen here that the government had mobilised information collecting agencies like the National Sample Survey and Central Statistical Survey in this regard. Computers in about 430 district towns would feed computers in state capitals and the National Information Centre in Delhi, information regarding planning, project management, rural development, education and allied subjects. Later delivering the keynote address at the inaugural session of a national conference on "Business and industry group-85," organised by the Computer Society of India, Dr. Seshagiri said the regional super computers being imported from Japan would be operational in Delhi next month, in Pune and Bhubaneswar by March next year and in Hyderabad a couple of months later. Two super computers had already arrived. The computer in Pune would cater to the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and the Union Territory of Goa. Besides these, State-level computers would be operational by the second half of next year in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Assam, Haryana and one of the Southern States. He said computers would change the economic scene of the regions they cover, and would not lead to unemployment--CNI. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 22 Oct 85 p 11] /8309

AHMEDABAD COMPUTER LINK--NEW DELHI--October 2-- All intending air passengers at Ahmedabad will now get an instant response to reservation requests for multi-sector itineraries on Indian Airlines flights. Ahmedabad was linked today with the central computer reservations system of the airlines. This is the 14th station on Indian Airlines network which gives instant responses to reservation requests. Other stations on the network with high-speed telecommunication links and cathode ray terminals (TV-type screen) are Bombay, Goa, Pune, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Cochin, Delhi, Srinagar, Jaipur, Calcutta and Guwahati. All the remaining 50 domestic stations, except five which do not have telecommunication lines, are linked with automatic teleprinter circuits to give prompt responses. IA has also introduced an on-line automatic network control system for monitoring the entire network of computerised reservation channels for its optimum performance. This sophisticated American system costing Rs. 72 lakhs, is the first of its kind in India to monitor data circuit management. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 4 Oct 85 p 21] /12828

NEW TELEVISION CHANNEL--New Delhi, Sept. 13--The Union ministry of information and broadcasting today reiterated that the second channel for Calcutta Doordarshan will be commissioned this year. The construction for the permanent studio building is "nearing completion," and "one of the two studios in the new building is expected to be commissioned soon," according to an official release here. Elaborating on Seventh Plan proposals for expanding the television network in West Bengal, the statement said with the commissioning of the 10-KW transmitter at Kurseong, the network would cover 95 per cent of the state's population. Thirteen districts are currently covered by television, the note added. Seventh Plan proposals include a low power transmitter at Kalimpong, a programme production centre at Siliguri and an additional microwave link between Murshidabad and Siliguri. Implementation of the proposals, however, depends on the sanction from the Planning Commission, the statement added. [Text] [Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English 14 Sep 85 p 4]

MICROWAVE SYSTEM PLANNED-BANGALORE, October 8--The State-owned Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. is planning to expand in the oil and gas pipeline communication field to meet the growing demand of the non-P and T (Department of Telecommunications--DOT) customers like petroleum and chemical industries. A memorandum of understanding was signed on October 4 between the ITI and the Japan Radio Company for local manufacture, based on Japanese technology, of 1.5 GHz (1500 mHz) digital microwave system, with 120 channels. With a capital investment of about Rs. 3 crores, the annual turnover is expected to be of the order of Rs. 15 crores. With the introduction of this system in their pipeline network, the customers will have communication voice data and accept tele-supervisory control information which will be transmitted to thousands of kilometres of oil and gas pipelines. The ITI has already executed a project for the Indian Oil Corporation for the supply and installation of 2.3 to 2.5 GHz microwave system, based on the analog technology for their terrestrial link along the Mathura-Viramgam route of over 1000 km, using totally indigenous technology developed by the Research and Development Centre of the ITI. ITI is also in the process of completing other major works of a similar nature for the Electricity Boards. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 9 Oct 85 p 6] /12828

ELECTRONIC TELEPRINTER MANUFACTURE--Vellore, Oct. 16--The Hindustan Teleprinters, Madras, has signed an agreement for collaboration with a French firm to manufacture electronic teleprinters, Mr. K. Thomas Kora, Telecommunications Secretary, said here on Monday. Inaugurating a telex public call office at the Central Telegraph Office, Vellore, Mr. Kora said the new unit which would be located either in Madras or Hosur would begin production by early 1987. A scheme of computerised directory information would shortly be implemented in [words missing] Mr. A.V.S. Mani, General Manager, Telecom, Tamil Nadu Circle, Madras, said nine more telex public call offices would be opened in Tamil Nadu. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 17 Oct 85 p 12] /8309

ORISSA TELECOM PLANS--BHUBANESWAR, September 29--The Orissa telecommunications circle has taken up a major programme of expansion and modernisation of the network during the seventh plan period. These include installation of electronic exchanges in seven district headquarters, a 1,000-line digital electronic trunk automatic exchange at Cuttack and international subscriber dialling facility for Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Rourkela. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 30 Sep 85 p 9] 12828

ITI SATELLITE LINKS--Bangalore, Oct 14--The Indian Telephone Industries Limited (ITI) is establishing a satellite link between its Bangalore and Mankapur (Gonda district in Uttar Pradesh) centres to eliminate communication bottlenecks. Disclosing this at a news conference here on Sunday, the ITI Chairman and Managing Director, Mr K. P. Nambiar, said in the course of time all factories of the company would be directly connected by the satellite link. These satellites would have both data and voice transmission facilities, he said. Mr Nambiar felt the country should have a large number of satellite communication systems, even between companies. "There is a large market for satellite communication equipment," he added. ITI has already supplied satellite communication equipment for the Department of Telecommunications (DOT). It now [as printed] proposes to meet the needs of various private customers by specially engineered and custom-built satellite communication equipment for voice, telex, data transfer, etc. Mr Nambiar said ITI was establishing a new research and development facility in Bangalore in an 80 acre plot in the electronic city on Hosur road. This would be totally isolated from the company's production unit and would function as its corporate R & D centre, he said. About 60 per cent of ITI's production was based on its own know-how, he added. Reviewing ITI's financial performance during 1984-85, Mr Nambiar said the company's sales, including services, registered a 11.70 per cent increase, to Rs. 236.93 crores against Rs. 212.11 crores in 1983-84. The operational profit was marginally lower at Rs. 18.67 crores (Rs. 18.75 crores)--this was because of increases in the payment of ex-gratia at the revised rates and interest payment during the year. [Text] [New Delhi FINANCIAL EXPRESS in English 15 Oct 85 p 7] /8309

CSO: 5550/34

NEW RADIO, TELEVISION TRANSMITTER COMMISSIONED

GF290610 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Excerpts] According to the Central News Unit from Kerman, on the auspicious occasion of the blessed birth anniversary of his holiness the prophet of Islam, Muhammad--peace be on him and his scion and His Holiness Imam Ja'far Sadeq, peace be on him--and coinciding with unity week and the mobilization of the oppressed festivities, a high-powered television and FM radio transmitter began operation in the Kuhsorkh (Batsi) heights in Kerman in the presence of Mr Mohammad Hashemi, director-general of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Referring to the various conspiracies of world oppression against the stormy waves of the Islamic revolution, Mr Hashemi stressed the need for greater unity, coordination, cooperation and solidarity among the various strata of society in the present sensitive conditions. The director-general of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran declared open the powerful FM radio and television transmitter named the Shahid Bahonar transmitter of Kerman and spoke to our correspondent on the purposes and functioning of this transmitter. He said: This center was planned to increase the efficiency and extent of coverage by the television network in the Kerman Province and is in fact a successor to the previous Kerman transmitter. He said: This center will cover most of the areas of Kerman as well as the southern areas. Besides, this transmitter will serve as the main station for the northern as well as western parts of Kerman Province.

Speaking on the use of satellites to cover the blind spots in the country, including Kerman Province, Mr Hashemi said: In the current year, the actual satellite project will be launched and the survey of the blind spots in the country and the expansion of the coverage will commence in the beginning of the year 1986 and will gradually cover these areas.

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CSO: 5500/4707

IRAN

BRIEFS

NEW TV RELAY STATION--On the occasion of the anniversary of the prophet and Imam Sadiq, peace be upon them, and as the result of efforts by the unit responsible for expanding television coverage, in cooperation with the repairs and maintenance unit of television transmitters as well as the frequency modulation unit of Hamadan, Malayer relay station became operational, therefore enabling the inhabitants of Malayer and nearby villages to receive second network programs on channel 25 by using UHF antenna. [Text] [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Nov 85 LD] /7358

CSO: 5500/4710

LOCALLY MADE TELEVISION ANTENNA IDENTIFIED

Valetta THE JAMAHIRIYAH MAIL in English 23 Oct 85 p 8

[Article by Joe Cordina]

[Text]

□ Mr Muftah El Abrash, an engineer from the Secretariat of Electricity of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and from El Abrash Partnership is in Malta to introduce a new type of television antenna which has been invented by him and which has revolutionised existing antenna systems. It has been named the SUPER ONE antenna.

There is also the Super Two and the Super Three models. All are different from existing antennas and are neither so much complicated nor so bulky but the efficiency is nonetheless quite high. To get the reception from channel two is band one, band two up to 69-75. It is a wide band antenna and it is VHF, UHF, FM receiving antenna with one output only.

Superone is very light, weighing only 250 grams. The weather has no effect on it whatsoever and when it is put on a mast, the mast does not have to be very tall or very big in diameter, one half

inch can do the job. Three quarters of an inch is good and adequate to have a rotator on top of it to have a better directivity. Super Two is only 90 grams, it is very very light and it has a high performance and it has less directivity so that one will not have to worry about the rotator in case one does not have this instrument. The Super Three is also a wide band antenna without the need of a rotator at all, it takes the reception from all directions, only the first day, the installer or the consumers have to choose the right position and keep it there. It weighs about a hundred and fifty grams and it has wide capabilities of reception VHF, UHF, FM. All antennas are guaranteed for ten years and the prices are very inexpensive, for their performances.

□ PROSPECTS

Made totally in the Jamahiriya, the antenna has good prospects of exportation to

other countries like the Middle East and Europe. Contacts have already been tapped with places like Germany, Italy and others. These contacts have established that this new antenna is really a totally new invention. Legal protection is already being sought to cover this new invention. Mr El Abrash said that he had been approached by some German companies in order to see if they could make use of the antennas as German antennas. But he refused and told them that it has to be Libyan made. He also said that in the Jamahiriya, the Partnership which is producing this antenna has already in hand plans of other versions to safeguard that this system will be still competitive on the market to any that any other European company can produce, if by any chance the antenna is copied.

Mr El Abrash also said that there is still quite a good demand for the conventional antenna and it is envisaged

that this new antenna will completely wipe the old market and take off quite effectively, once large quantities can be produced. And this can easily be achieved by the way that production is now taking place in the Jamahiriya, through the Partnership system, whereby employees are no longer employees in the conventional sense but have now become partners.

In this way everyone thinks that the Antenna is his. We take the money for capital cost for the procurement of materials, plus the fees. The fees are then divided among the partners according to the effort they put into the production of the Antenna, in this way expansion can be easily achieved without complexities and without a high skilled personnel. Ofcourse there exists also the necessary knowhow that can make the Antennas small and effective and that can be produced by normal people.

EMPHASIS

People attached to this Partnership work after hours. Each has his or her own job in the public sector and what is being done now is that they have started putting emphasis on doing

the job after hours, after coming from work in the afternoons and they do their own time. At the moment one group is doing television antennas.

Another group will be based on producing satellite antennas and another will cater for producing Solar heaters. The number of worker partners is limitless as this is a community business. If there is a need to raise the production, more people and more families will get into the work and form imaginary assembly lines. In this way we can produce any amount we need or what is required from us.

This community work force for contract reasons is being addressed as the El Abrash Partnership as the patent belongs to Mr Mustah El Abrash. But if it is found to be have become limited it will be changed to one having broader expression.

With regards to contacts with Maltese companies, about this new Antenna, Mr Abrash said that these are interested in the product and have proposed ideas on how joint-ventures could be set up. The Maltese companies have been attracted by the new Antenna because of its compactness, effectiveness, high performance and good quality, and they want to get a licence and to get the product as if it was a Maltese

product because if they export it to Europe, Malta is in the EEC and as such is exempted from paying high taxes.

Probably we will be thinking that if we would take some decisions on this it would be something like showing that the product is manufactured in Malta by licence from the Jamahiriya and on Libyan design.

"On my part I also proposed to them to see if they can help us through their contacts in other countries to save us time and they would get a share and act as exporting agents. But all this has to be studied and examined after I am back in the Jamahiriya because I want to give such transactions the official stamp and to be ventures of co-operation between the two countries," said Mr Abrash.

Mr El Abrash spoke on the future plans envisaged by the Partnership and said that they are also planning to do boosters and amplifiers. They are still in the designing stage in this regard but they will soon have prototype pieces to be tried and exploited. Mr El Abrash feels that in this field, "there can be great co-operation with Maltese companies who are more advanced and his Partnership could get the amplifiers from them." ●

/9317
CSO: 5500/4603

OMAN

BRIEFS

GROUND SATELLITE STATION OPENED--Muscat, 30 Oct (WAKH)--Ahmed ibn Suwaydan al-Balushi, Omani minister of post, telegraph and telephone this evening inaugurated the ground station project which receives Arabsat transmissions. [Excerpt] [Manama WAKH in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Oct 85 GF] /6662

CSO: 5500/4513

GENERAL SALE OF SATELLITE RECEIVERS PLANNED

CF231716 Karachi DAWN in English 17 Nov 83 p 6

[TEXT] Karachi, Nov 16: SUPARCO [Space and Upper Atmospheric Research Committee], the country's space research organization, is likely to begin mass production of Direct Broadcast Satellite Receives (DBSR) for sale to the general public, once Pakistan's own satellite is launched, informed sources said.

At present, production of DBSRS is limited and it is sold only to those who can obtain a clearance from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

The DBSR, experts said, is a gadget which enables its users to receive TV signals directly from the satellite, orbiting in space over their particular area. It comprises a dish-type antenna and a small box which is tuned in to the satellite.

SUPARCO had developed the DBSR three years back at a very modest cost and it was offered for sale to organizations and other bodies which could obtain an NOC [no objection certificate] from the Ministry of Information, at a price of Rs 6,000 only.

Experts said at present three satellites are transmitting direct TV signals in the subcontinent and images from all the three could be seen at any place within Pakistan by using a DBSR.

The three satellites are the ARABSAT, launched recently, INSAT of India already in orbit for a couple of years and a Soviet satellite.

SUPARCO ground stations have been receiving TV programs of all these satellites on the DBSRS.

But sale of the gadget to the people without prior permission was banned by the Government because of social considerations as Pakistan did not possess the technical capability to counter the cultural onslaught of at least two of these -- the Indian and the Soviet programs.

"With the launching of PAKSAT, we will be at par with the others and at that stage the Government is likely to relax the restrictions imposed on public sale of the DBSRS," a senior SUPARCO executive said.

Experts say this will be necessary because DESRS will be required by people to receive the programs of the PAKSAT as well, and unless free availability of DBSRS was ensured, people will not be able to view the programs transmitted by the satellite.

SUPARCO officials say either the mass production of DBSRS would be done by the organization itself by launching a new company or it would license a private company to produce and market the product.

Experts say the DPSR could also be tuned in to international satellites, but some modifications would have to be done to make it more powerful. That, however, is not likely to be permitted by the authorities for obvious reasons.

/12624
CSO: 5500/4708

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

PANA VIEWS TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACHIEVEMENTS IN AFRICA

AB121142 Dakar PANA in English 1016 GMT 12 Nov 85

[PANA Science and Technology Bulletin]

[Excerpt] Dakar, 12 Nov (PANA) -- Developing countries which represent 75 percent of the world's population own only 12.5 percent of the total number of telephones in the world. Africa's share of this figure is a meagre 0.7 percent. It is for this reason that in the report of the World Bank on the accelerated development of Africa south of the Sahara, the bank invited African governments to consider as a very essential priority the rapid development of communications services. For their part, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) have since 1967 launched a project to establish a terrestrial Pan African Telecommunications Network project called Panaftel.

The objective of Panaftel, which has a radio and television transmission component, is to provide the continent with 20,000 kilometres of microwave links supported by 18 international automatic switching centres.

The action taken towards attaining this objective has so far led to the installation of 20 international telephone centres, 33 international telex centres, about 4,000 kilometres of microwave links, 4,548 kilometres of transhorizontal systems and 13,000 kilometres of dual coaxial terrestrial cables. Also, a submarine cable linking Casablanca to Dakar, Abidjan and Lagos has been constructed. According to the Dakar-based ITU regional bureau, 26 African countries are already endowed with international automatic telephone centres.

/12929

CSO: 5500/16

AFRICAN INFORMATION MINISTERS' CONFERENCE BEGINS

PANA Meeting Coverage

AB231349 Dakar PANA in English 1331 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 23 Nov (PANA) — OAU Assistant Secretary General L. Allouane has urged African countries to give PANA [PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY] the necessary resources to enable it to attain its objectives.

In an opening speech on behalf of OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou to the 1st extraordinary session of the Conference of African Information Ministers begun today in the Egyptian capital (Cairo), Mr Allouane affirmed the important role that PANA has to play on the international scene and in the establishment of a new world information and communication order involves a double commitment of member states. The first is to place at the agency's disposal the necessary financial resources while the second is to provide it with a competent staff devoted to the cause of Africa.

On the election of a new director general, Mr Allouane said he was convinced that the ministers would appoint for the agency the most suitable person to perform this important function in the service of the continent.

The OAU secretary general told the ministers that information is an indispensable tool in the accomplishment of the objectives of the OAU and their ministries' efforts to educate the public as well as keep it informed is crucial to the realization of these objectives.

Referring to the economic crisis facing the continent, the deputy secretary general stressed that this situation attributable to an unfavorable international economic climate and to an enormous debt, aggravated by an unprecedented drought and famine, calls for a permanent mobilization and concerted action.

All OAU meetings, since the Lagos economic summit (1980) have underscored collective action at regional and continental levels as an imperative for rehabilitation and recovery, he said, adding in this respect the conclusions of the 21st OAU summit are significant for they demonstrate Africa's maturity.

Mr Allouane, however, pointed out that the economic trends which have in past years saddled African countries should not

relegate to a secondary position political problems but must be closely linked in a common effort to find solutions. [sentence as received] Africa must, for example, stand to the threat posed to the economies of the countries in southern Africa because of the Pretoria regime's policy of destabilization.

Recent developments in this region of the continent, continued the deputy secretary general, should particularly retain the attention of the international community for in spite of the chain of violence sparked off by the racist acts of Pretoria and aggravated by armed repression and state terrorism, the valiant people of South Africa are fighting back undaunted.

The struggle is now, more than ever, being waged by all classes of society in South Africa and it is clear that the so-called constitutional reforms are merely cosmetic and without conviction, Mr Allouane added.

The OAU deputy secretary general praised the organization's current chairman, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, for the initiatives he has taken towards finding a solution to the complex problem in Namibia an South Africa while deplored the double veto taken at the United Nations on global sanctions against the Pretoria regime. He paid a glowing tribute to all peace-loving people and governments for their moral and material support for the struggle of the people of Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of their respective liberation movements.

On Afro-(?Arab relations), Mr Allouane, linking the situation in South Africa to that of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, said the arrogance of the apartheid regime can only be matched by that of the Zionist entity which recently raided the PLO general headquarters in Tunis, the capital of a foundation member of the OAU.

Africa and the Arab world should close up ranks and meet this double defiance by strengthening Afro-Arab cooperation, he stressed. To remove the obstacles to cooperation, peace and security in Africa and the Arab world, all resources including dialogue and discussion must be used, the OAU deputy secretary general added.

The first extraordinary session of the conference of African information ministers was opened this morning (11 o'clock local time) by Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi who read a speech addressed to the delegates by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The session was also addressed by the current chairmen of the conference and the Intergovernmental Council (PANA) respectively, Muhammad Safwat ash-Sharif, Egyptian information minister, and Nathan Shamuyarira, Zimbabwe information minister.

Twenty-three (23) information ministers and more than 14 heads of delegations as well as observers from international organizations and liberation movements (UNESCO, ITU, PI.O., etc.) are attending the conference. Countries so far represented at ministerial level are Egypt, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Lesotho, Kenya, Swaziland, Angola, Mozambique, Senegal, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Cameroon, Nigeria, Gambia, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Chad, SDAR, Gabon (Djibouti), Madagascar and Sudan.

This afternoon the ministers will hear a statement from the director general of UNESCO and the chairman of the Union of

African Journalists before attending a dinner offered by Sayyid Shabani, Egyptian minister of information and current chairman of the conference of African information ministers. Tomorrow, they are expected to examine six of the 12-point agenda, including sub-items, submitted to the conference.

Allogue on Zaire's Contribution
AB/24/1647 Dakar PANA in English 1344 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Cairo, 24 Nov (PANA) — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Assistant Secretary General Lamine Allouane today announced that Zaire had paid one million U.S. dollars to the OAU budget since its suspension of participation in the continental body's meeting nearly two years ago.

Ambassador Allouane, told the first extraordinary session of the conference of African ministers of information that Zaire's suspension of participation did not mean its withdrawal from the activities of the OAU. He also noted that Zaire was fulfilling its obligations to the regional pool of the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) in Kinshasa.

Meanwhile, Mr Ramazani Baya, Zairian commissioner of state for information and press, said in a message to the conference that Zaire was conscious of its commitments to PANA and intended to honour them as in the past, for support for PANA stems from the adhesion of the people of Zaire to all struggles in Africa.

PANA Director Elected
AB/24/1652 Dakar PANA in English 1644 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Cairo, 24 Nov (PANA) — Auguste Mpesa-Muba (Congo) elected director general of PANA.

Outgoing PANA Director Cited
AB/24/1655 Dakar PANA in English 1744 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Cairo, 24 Nov (PANA) — The interim director general of the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA), Dr Ibrahim Dagash, has criticized media managers and editors who assume that authentic journalistic sources are only those emanating from outside Africa.

Presenting his report to the first extraordinary session of the conference of African information ministers [which] opened in the Egyptian capital (Cairo) on Saturday, Dr Dagash said that while many media managers and editors use PANA materials regularly, there were a few who preferred to use similar material from transnational news services.

Dr Dagash said he was convinced that PANA can claim its integrity and capability in reporting Africa objectively and surely better than any other international media which are leading PANA in the news market because they are equipped with the experience and technical know-how. He disclosed that PANA might conclude cooperation agreements with major international news agencies subject to detailed studies investigating the advantages and disadvantages of such a cooperation.

The interim director general concluded that many African news agencies still send news to PANA, sometimes favouring the multimedias instead. Some of the news items received do not meet the highest professional standards and PANA's request for feedback on its services often remain unanswered, a situation which weakens the agency's effectiveness and ability to compete in the news market, Dr Dagash pointed out.

The specialized services of PANA, including the Economic Bulletin, the Science and Technology Bulletin and the African Press Review, the director general continued, now appear to be more established and the regular input from PANA features and reports on liberation movements further indicate the agency's potential for covering issues of primary concern to the development of Africa. These activities, he disclosed, have been strengthened by the translation capacity of the newsroom in Dakar enabling us to transmit almost simultaneously in English and French all the specialized services and many more items from national news agencies. Besides an Arabic service was introduced in September on experimental basis, involving modest additional financial obligations, Dr Dagash added.

On the financial situation of PANA, Dr Dagash disclosed that to date the contribution arrears of member states stand at some 70 million U.S. dollars while the agency's 35 million dollar yearly budget is only on paper. Despite efforts by member states to improve this situation through payments on instalment basis, an urgent state of affairs - hampering the effectiveness of PANA in terms of its operations and manpower.

Concerning the staff of the agency, the interim director general said that the final structure of PANA remains to be implemented and the provisions in the budget for various posts are still a problem area. The current holders of posts continue to receive diverse salaries on contractual basis, he pointed out, while indicating that this situation was being studied and concrete proposals would be submitted to the managerial machinery of PANA with a view to matching it with recognized standards.

Dr Dagash said that besides its permanent staff, PANA needed the contributions of specialized African writers in the field of

development, agriculture, health, science, technology, economics, culture and sports. Attracting them implies financial incentives which PANA was unable to meet at present, he said, while praising national news agencies for seconding journalists to the agency headquarters on short-term attachment programmes thanks to the financial assistance of UNESCO (IPDC) and UNDP.

On Afro-Arab and international cooperation, the interim director general said that PANA should serve as a vehicle for promoting cooperation by disseminating information provided by both sides. This should be supported by financial, economic and cultural projects, he pointed out, before commending the remarkable cooperation existing between PANA and various international and non-governmental organizations including UNESCO, ITU, UNDP, AGFUND, ALESCO and BADEA.

On the latter, he disclosed that PANA was co-sponsoring a film on its activities in Africa while the bank has in return agreed to finance a project aimed at strengthening information flow between Africa and the Arab world.

Dr Dagash proposed to the council an 11-point programme of action aimed at developing PANA. This includes among other things making national news agencies participate more in PANA services, intensifying in-service training programmes, reviewing the effectiveness of the regional pools, implementing the agency's structure to preserve its identity and the security of its staff, strengthening the existing telecommunications network through the assistance of ITU and the Panafiel project and ensuring a systematic coverage of liberation movements in southern Africa preferably from the field.

The director general said that with regard to the development of PANA, caution should be exercised to avoid unnecessary expansion. We should rather resort to effective concentration, he added.

The report (covering July-November 1985) of the interim director general submitted last night is presently under discussion.

/9274

CSO: 5500/20

BRIEFS

NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY--Bamako, 9 Nov (AFP)--A training course was opened Friday in Bamako for about 20 regional correspondents for the launching of the MALIAN NEWS AND ADVERTISING AGENCY (AMAP) [AGENCE MALIENNE DE PRESSE ET DE PUBLICITE]. "We are at the launching phase of this new agency," Cheick Moctary Diarra, AMAP director general, said at the opening of the training course. Beginning next week, AMAP will be publishing a bulletin of news items within the framework of the training course, the second of its kind. This national news agency, which has been in the making at the Ministry of Information and Telecommunications for 3 years, will improve upon its reception conditions and its news transmission capacity, it was pointed out at the ministry on Saturday. AMAP is the fruit of cooperation between Mali, UNESCO, and the FRG, the same source added. In fact, it was on the basis of the recommendations of UNESCO in 1980 that the FRG decided to give aid to some agencies of a certain number of African countries, including Mali. These agencies should thus be able to transmit their news items to PANA, which is already in operation. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1348 GMT 9 Nov 85 AB] /6091

CSO: 5500/23

MAURITANIA

BRIEFS

EARTH SATELLITE BEGINS OPERATION--Nouakchott, 10 Nov (AFP)--Mauritania's communications earth satellite, which was built in Nouakchott with FR100 million financing by France, officially began operation on Sunday, according to an official communique published in Nouakchott. The communique, which was issued by Mauritania's Information Ministry, indicates that the station will at the beginning function with [word indistinct] "A" connected to the Intelsat satellite. It will be put into full use next December when part "B" will be connected to the Arab telecommunications satellite "Arabsat." [Text] [Paris: AFP in French 1846 GMT 10 Nov 85 AB] /12712

CSO: 5500/4604

SENEGAL

SENEGAMBIA MEETING ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS HELD

ABO21910 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Djibo Ka, the confederal minister of information and telecommunications, and Lamin Borra Mboge, his Gambian counterpart, jointly opened this morning the session of the Confederal Commission on Telecommunications. Djibo Ka said that this second meeting was to implement the agreement relating to the political coordination in the field of telecommunications between Gambia and Senegal. After welcoming the Gambian delegation, Mr Ka told participants how interested the confederal authorities were in the deliberations of this second session.

[Begin Ka recording] I would like to express the appreciation of the confederal authorities of the manner in which we shall conduct these deliberations which will enable us to implement the draft agreement on telecommunications between our two countries. I would also like to stress the personal interest Presidents Abdou Diouf and Dawda Kairaba Jawara show in the field of telecommunications which is the issue on which we are meeting today. Our task is to develop the Senegambia Confederation in all fields. This is why the two presidents decided to include the development of telecommunications and information in the sectors to be developed within the framework of the Senegambia Confederation, in one word, to develop the field of communications. It is within the same framework that the Confederal Commission on Telecommunications was set up by Presidents Abdou Diouf and Dawda Jawara and according to the terms of above-cited agreement. And it is according to this agreement that we are holding the first ordinary session of the Confederal Commission on Telecommunications. [end recording]

/6091
CSO: 5500/25

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

PANA CONVENTION SIGNED--Dakar, 9 Nov (PANA)--On Friday Somalia signed the PANA convention. This means that the number of OAU member states which have ratified the convention establishing PANA has risen to 41. The Somali ambassador in Dakar, said Haji Mahmud Farah, signed the convention on behalf of his government, in the presence of PANA's acting director general, Dr Ibrahim Dagash. Ambassador Farah said that his country's signing of the convention was confirmation of Somalia's continued commitment to the objectives sought by PANA, as spokesman for the African continent. He called for the strengthening of the agency so that it could continue to serve African unity. During the past 3 months, Liberia, Libya, and Djibouti have also ratified the convention. Countries which have not signed the convention include Botswana, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Seychelles, Swaziland, the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and Morocco. Morocco, which has never signed the convention, withdrew from the OAU in 1984. [Text] [Dakar PANA in French 1438 GMT 9 Nov 85 EA]

/12929
CSO: 5500/16

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REUTERS INVESTS IN RSA DATA BASE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (BUSINESS SUPPLEMENT) in English 27 Oct 85 p 8

[Article by Ciaran Ryan]

[Text]

REUTERS news agency has invested R2.5-million in a South African data base which will be launched in early 1986 as a service enhancement for subscribers.

Up to 37 000 pages of information will be available to South African subscribers. Satellite links between London and South Africa are sometimes faulty and can disrupt the Reuters service.

The new data base will mean a more reliable service to SA subscribers.

At present, subscribers have to link up with London to access information concerning South African markets. The new data base will mean instantaneous access to information.

LSE listing

Senior sales executive of Reuters in South Africa Graham Jones says: "We started in South Africa with only 20 subscribers to our monitor service. Now we have 350 clients using 1 000 terminals.

"There are 65 000 terminals in use around the world. All major banks employ Reuters monitor services for foreign-exchange and other financial information."

Reuters, a name normally associated with news agency reports around the world, has only recently become recognised as a provider of financial news.

The company was listed on the London Stock Exchange in 1964. The listing generated considerable interest. Controlling shareholders are the Press Association, owned by regional newspapers in the UK and Ireland.

Market place

Reuters' success at a time of declining newspaper readership around the world is due to its pioneering development of electronic news services and computerised information retrieval systems.

A strategic decision to diversify its range of services to include financial news resulted in the launch in 1973 of the Reuter Monitor, an electronic market place for foreign-exchange and other dealers.

In 1981, Reuters launched the Reuter Monitor Dealing Service, an international electronic dealing communications system.

Today, most of the world's leading banks have Reuters systems in their foreign-exchange dealing rooms. About 20 South African banks and financial institutions use the Reuters systems.

Banque Nationale de Paris, France's largest bank, PK Banken in Sweden, and Bankers Trust Company in London, one of the UK's largest forex dealers, are among the better-known users of the Reuters Monitor.

Essential

The world's leading financial institutions contribute information to the Reuter Monitor Money Rates Service which has become an essential tool for forex and money-market operators. The rates displayed cover 100 currencies, financial futures, Eurodeposits, domestic monetary instruments, US Government securities and bullion.

Through the Reuter Monitor Dealing Service, forex traders can make instant contact with dealers in all major financial centres and carry out on-screen conversations in their dealings.

Mr Jones says: "There are 800 users of the dealing service around the world. Clients can access information from anywhere in the world in four seconds. Subscribers can only access those services for which they subscribe and this is controlled from London."

Packages

The Reuter Monitor Dealing Service includes several packages to help dealers identify profitable arbitrage opportunities in Eurodollar and sterling deposit futures, to calculate spot and forward rates for Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) and European Currency Units (ECUs), and to help dealers spot anomalies in the currency markets.

The Reuter Monitor provides news of commodity and futures markets, and changes are updated instantly.

The company has also launched a Reuter Position Keeping Service which includes an electronic dealing tablet set into the dealer's desk. Designed to take the tedium out of recording deals, the dealer uses an electronic pen to scan the tablet and record every aspect of a transaction.

Oil Service

Reuter Monitor Money Rates Service also gives comment on market trends. Information on trade, balance of payments, consumer prices, official reserves and discount rates can be retrieved by simply typing in a code.

The Reuter Monitor Equity Service allows subscribers up to 18 stocks of special interest to them on a single display. The trends in stock markets around the world are recorded with recommendations supplied by individual market-makers. Key business and economic indicators are also available.

The Reuter Monitor Bonds Service offers comprehensive information on the world's capital markets.

There are also the Reuter Monitor Oil Service which gives details about markets, prices and trading; the Shipping Service with informa-

tion on inquiries, fixtures, open tonnage and market reports; and a Leakage Service whereby Reuters interfaces a user's terminal with external sources of information.

Far cry

Reuters news is gathered and edited by more than 600 full-time journalists, including specialist financial and commodity reporters in the world's main business centres. In addition there are 1,000 part-time correspondents.

The company is at the forefront of communications research and development and high resolution colour graphics are available to subscribers — a far cry from the days in the 1850s when carrier pigeons used to fly between Paris and Berlin with market information.

When a telegraph cable was laid across the English Channel in 1851, the founder, Paul Julius Reuter, moved from Paris to London where he established the Reuters Electric News and there its headquarters has remained.

Scoops

Baron Reuter's policy was to "follow the cable". He realised that newspapers could benefit as much as

financial houses from a teletype information service. The advantages of the telegraph soon became apparent — major scoops, such as that of President Lincoln's assassination, were received by Reuters subscribers days ahead of rivals.

Its policy of research and development has kept Reuters at the forefront of the telecommunications revolution.

One of the most recent innovations is the Reuter Pocketwatch, a hand-held device that gives information on spot forex rates for the mark, sterling, yen, Swiss and French francs and the US Federal Fund rate.

Businessmen of the golf courses are able to keep in touch with financial news around the world.

Almost since its inception in the last century Reuters has been the leading news agency. It has moved from being a purely financial news service to covering politics, economics, international affairs, commerce, culture and sport.

Mr Jones says: "Anyone who has the basic Reuters infrastructure — a video monitor and a terminal — can subscribe to any of the services offered."

/13104
CSO: 5500/17

MISSIONARY TV SERVICE PLANNED FOR CISKEI

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Lawrence Beford]

[Text]

A R1m missionary television service, backed by the inter-denominational Trinity Broadcasting Corporation of the United States, will soon operate in the Ciskei.

The corporation, one of the biggest religious broadcasting organisations in the world, reaching 50-million people, goes on the air in February.

Ciskei's Director-General of Information, Wessel van Wyk, announcing this yesterday, said the service would broadcast mainly inter-denominational religious programmes.

However, Trinity had allocated air time to the Ciskei for its own educational and news programmes in Xhosa. There would be no entertainment. A decision was still to be made on the screening of sport.

Studios are at Busho and the transmitter at Stutterheim. The development will be linked with Ciskei Radio.

Van Wyk said Trinity in the US had satellite links with its stations world-

wide.

"They are hoping to establish a feed between the US and Africa. The station is Trinity's first venture on the continent. Then you will have direct live transmissions from the States of preachers like Billy Graham."

It has not been decided yet whether the new station will broadcast in colour or black and white.

"It is certainly not a challenger to the SABC-TV or a contemporary of Bop or Swazi-TV," Van Wyk said.

The introduction of the service was delayed by negotiations with the SABC over the allocation of a wavelength for the new service. This has now been settled.

The public will not have to get a separate TV licence for the new service.

Trinity's initial programming content will be in English.

/13104
CSO: 5500/17

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

NEW TELEVISION TRANSMITTER--An additional television transmitter was commissioned at the transmitter station at Port Shepstone today. It will be used to transmit programs of the TV 2 channel to the same area broadcast to by other transmitters of the station. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Dec 85 MB] /6091

CSO: 5500/24

MATADI SATELLITE EARTH STATION INAUGURATED

Ramazani Marks Opening

AB251850 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0911 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Matadi, 23 Nov (AZAP)--Citizen Ramazani Baya, state commissioner for information and press, representing Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the republic, on Saturday inaugurated the Soyo satellite telecommunications earth station, in the presence of the state commissioner for posts and telecommunications, the governor of Bas-Zaire Region, and the representative of the Tamman Group which built the station.

In a speech to mark the occasion, Citizen Ramazani said that Matadi earth station, which was financed entirely by the Executive Council at a cost of \$3,250,000, that is more than 167,000,000 Zaires, is the materialization of the solemn promise made by the founding chairman to the people of Bas-Zaire Region when he visited Matadi during his tour of the regions to thank the people personally for renewing their trust in him by placing him at the head of Zaire for another 7-year term of office.

This station, the state commissioner of information and press said, is equipped with a 1-kilowatt television transmitter capable of covering a radius of 60 kilometers towards the northwest, and a 1-kilowatt FM transmitter for broadcasting radio programs to Matadi and its surrounding areas.

The second phase, he added, will be the addition of telephone and telex systems onto the earth station, and the extension of television service to Boma and Kitona.

FM Radio Transmission

AB251900 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0921 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Matadi, 23 Nov (AZAP)--Transmission on frequency modulation [FM] has begun on the Bas-Zaire Regional Broadcasting and Television Station following last Saturday's inauguration of the Mount Soyo telecommunications satellite station by the State Commissioner for Information and Press

Citizen Ramazani Baya, representing the president of the republic. With the operation of this station, the Voice of Zaire/Matadi can henceforth be monitored in the medium and short waves as well as on frequency modulation.

TV Transmission Received

AB251@55 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0936 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Matadi, 23 Nov (AZAP)--Pictures from the regional radio and television station which was inaugurated in Matadi on Saturday by Citizen Ramazani Baya, state commissioner for information and press, representing Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the republic, were received very well at Boma, a town situated 60 kilometers from Matadi, capital of the Bas-Zaire Region. This information was given by a television viewer in Boma who telephoned the Zairian Radio and Television Office in Matadi, shortly after the inauguration of the earth station.

/12858
CSO: 5500/21

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL VISITS ITALY TO SIGN TELECOMMUNICATIONS PACT--Kinshasa, 2 Nov (AZAP)--Citizen Mukuku Wetonda, state commissioner to posts and telecommunications, is currently visiting Rome where he will sign a cooperation agreement between Italy and Zaire relating to the telecommunications field. State Commissioner Mukuku, who is on a 7-day official visit in that country, joined a delegation composed of members of his department among whom is Citizen Ndokay, resident delegate general of the Zairian National Posts and Telecommunications Office. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1445 GMT 2 Nov 85 AB] /12858

BAS-ZAIRE RECEIVES 5-WATT FM TRANSMITTER--Matadi, 9 Nov (AZAP)--The regional head office of the Zairian Radio and Television Office [OZRT] has just received a 5-watt frequency modulated [FM] transmitter which will provide a link with the studio at Mama Pemba Di Mbodo located in the Cine-Palace area and the Kinkanda transmission center. This new transmitter will enable the Voice of Zaire [Voix du Zaire] listeners to hear their programs on this frequency. A team of technicians from the OZRT in Kinshasa, jointly with their local counterparts, are working on the installation of the new transmitter. They are to finish the installation by this weekend. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1348 GMT 9 Nov 85 AB] /6091

CSO: 5500/23

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

SECOND EARTH SATELLITE STATION--Zambia is to have a second earth satellite station. President Kaunda announced in Solwezi that the station will be known as (Mwembeshi) II. The president, commissioning the north western province microwave link and associated telephone exchange, said the second earth station is about to take off with the help of the Canadian Government. (Mwembeshi) II would complement the already completed part of the pan-Africa telecommunications by providing direct access to regional connectivity between Southern African Development Coordination Conference countries that cannot be reached by any other means. He said Zambia was strategically positioned to assume the role of the regional transit center in the sub-region. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Oct 85 MB] /6091

CSO: 5500/23

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

NEW FM TRANSMITTER--The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, ZBC, wishes to inform the public that an FM transmitter which was under construction at Beitbridge is now in operation. Radio 2 listeners in the Beitbridge area can tune in the frequency of 105.2 megahertz. The installation of the Beitbridge transmitter is part of the ZBC's development plan to bring radio and television to all parts of the country. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 15 Nov 85 MB]

/12929
CSO: 5500/18

17584

'INFORMATION NEOCOLONIALISM'; PRESS, LANDSAT SATELLITES

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 12 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by V. Andryushin, candidate of juridical sciences, and V. Shitov, candidate of economic sciences, under the rubric: "The Propagandist's Platform": "Information Neocolonialism"]

[Text] In recent years in the anti-imperialist struggle of the developing countries, an increasingly important place is being taken by questions of the international dissemination of information. The young national states are demanding an end to the imperialist practice of utilizing international information flows to oppose progressive social and political reforms and to carry out the neocolonialist ambitions of the imperialist powers.

As everyone knows, five very large American and West European information agencies control on the order of 80 percent of the information reaching the countries included in the world capitalist system through the press, radio and television. The leading imperialist powers have monopolized the main technical means of collecting and distributing information and established extensive transnational information systems that impose an unequal international exchange of information.

For the developing countries, this amounts to information neocolonialism, that is, to the intentional and systematic practice of planting information favorable to the interests of imperialism. An analysis of the materials of 14 main Latin American newspapers carried out by Venezuelan investigators showed, for example, that more than 90 percent of the information published in them on current events came from three Western information agencies--UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, ASSOCIATED PRESS and FRANCE PRESS, which have actively used their monopolistic position in this area for the purpose of manipulating public opinion.

The practice of information neocolonialism has included the radio and television of the developing countries. In Latin America, for example, more than 50 percent of the television programs shown are produced beyond the borders of the region, primarily in the United States. As everyone knows, Latin American television is used by the imperialist powers to propagandize Western life style and ideology, which is alien to the fundamental strivings of the national liberation movement.

To a no less degree, the young states of Asia and Africa are themselves experiencing the negative consequences of the informational expansion of imperialism. The activity of Western news agencies in these countries is frequently aimed directly at the "generation" of opposition to progressive social and economic transformations, it undermines the historical national foundations and culture of peoples, and it has a negative influence on the rising generation. What, for example, is the value of the regular radio broadcasts of such powerful radio stations as "Voice of America," "BBC," "Deutsche Welle" and others? The developing countries are encountering great difficulties in counteracting these "voices" because of the inadequate development and weak material support of their own radio broadcasting.

Since the end of the 1970's and beginning of the 1980's, informational neocolonialism is developing more and more in a new direction. It is a matter of the collection and transmission of strategically important economic and political information from the liberated countries to the developed capitalist countries, which represents a direct violation of national sovereignty. In our times, the parent companies of transnational corporations located in developed capitalist states are receiving operational information from their subsidiaries in the developing countries on the volume of output, prices, supplies of raw materials, foreign exchange reserves and investment policies of these countries.

All of this information is becoming the object of centralized control by the top people of monopolistic business, who use it to consolidate neocolonialist exploitation. "Under today's conditions, the governments of the young national states are facing two alarming circumstances," writes the Indian journal INDIA QUARTERLY with bitterness. "The first is the fact that national laws cease to operate at the border and the information transmitted with the help of present-day technology knows no borders. The second circumstance involves the fact that it is tremendously difficult even to determine the content of communications crossing the borders with the help of electronic means."

No less threatening to the national interests of the developing countries is the practice of the leading imperialist powers of conducting space surveys of the earth's surface for the purpose of evaluating natural resources. The leader here is the United States, whose satellites of the Landsat series regularly collect data on the natural resources of the young national states, as a result of which the United States now sometimes has more information on the developing countries than they themselves have. In response to the criticism of the prevailing situation, in which the American side conducts space surveys of natural resources and utilizes the data obtained without the consent of the liberated countries, the United States usually declares that the unprocessed information obtained from the satellites can be acquired from NASA for the corresponding payment. The hypocrisy of this statement is obvious. The overwhelming majority of the developing states is not in a position to interpret these data, for they have neither electronic processors nor the necessary personnel to operate them. At the same time, the largest U.S. monopolies operating in the area of the extraction of mineral and energy

raw materials are actively using the strategically important data of space surveys in their own interests.

The acuteness of the problems caused by informational neocolonialism induced the developing countries to propose a unified anti-imperialist position in favor of the establishment of a just transnational order in the area of the transnational dissemination of information. They demand the implementation of a fair international regulation of information flows on the basis of the generally accepted precepts of international law, the eradication of the monopolistic practice of using information to the detriment of the principles of national sovereignty, and the provision of broad international help in the establishment and development of their own information systems. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries support these just demands of the developing states. Thanks to their support, specific work is being performed in the scope of UNESCO to put into effect a number of provisions of a new international information order. Questions in the regulation of research with the aid of space technology for the purpose of ensuring the observance of the principle of national sovereignty are the subject of negotiations taking place in the framework of the UN Commission on the Peaceful Utilization of Space. The UN Commission on Transnational Corporations is working to reach agreement on a code of conduct for transnational corporations to regulate their activity (including in the area of the collection and transmission of information) on a fair and democratic basis.

The struggle for the democratization of information is taking place under the conditions of the fierce opposition of imperialism, which is striving to preserve the status quo in the area of the international dissemination of information. But there is a growing number of supporters of the campaign to free the flows of international information from the fetters of colonialism.

9746/7358
CSO: 1807/471

INTERNATIONAL 'FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION' CONCEPT REBUTTED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 85 p 5

[Article by Aleksey Ivkin: "Aggressive Flow: We Answer a Reader"]

[Text] I read that the West is setting the concept of the 'free flow of information' against the idea of a new international information system advanced by the developing countries and supported by the socialist states. Could you give more details about its nature?" asks R. Egiazarova from Baku.

The "free flow of information" is the bourgeois doctrine for the spread of the information-propaganda output of the leading capitalist press, radio and television concerns without any juridical and political limits. It was put forth by American ideologists and practical experts as a means of justifying the global expansion of U.S. press monopolies in the spirit of open interference in the internal affairs of other states and the imposition of imperialist ideology on their peoples.

At first glance, its essence is extremely simple: let, they say, the news and opinions gathered and processed by the mass information media circulate freely throughout the entire world regardless of national borders or any rules whatsoever.... But this thesis is a baited hook for the simple-minded. For its authors are precisely the ones holding the fishing lines and catching fish in the turbid waters of the absence of any orderliness in the area of international information.

In the nonsocialist part of the world, the information market has long been and is still firmly in the hands of four transnational "whales"--the wire services AP and UPI (United States), REUTER (England) and AFP (France). Of the approximately 34 million words transmitted daily by all of the information agencies of the capitalist countries, 33 million of them belong to these four services! The American W. Reed, one of the commentators on mass communications, came to the conclusion that more than 1 billion people "evaluate international events on the basis of AP information."

Under the conditions of the intensification of the ideological struggle, the hidden meaning of the thesis on the "free flow of information" involves

providing the capitalist monopolists of the word with preferential opportunities in the areas of the collection, processing and distribution of information wherever possible. For them but not others, because the imperialist countries themselves try to limit, to the extent possible, the penetration of news and opinions into their information media that have not passed through the filter of bourgeois editors. To give just one example: the overwhelming majority of radio radios used and sold in the United States does not have the technical capability of receiving broadcasts from abroad.

The developing countries suffer especially under the situation that has come about in the information area. Most of them do not possess well developed national mass information systems: they have neither experience nor personnel nor technology nor resources. They justifiably believe that under such conditions it is enormously difficult to defend and consolidate their independence when they remain in the grip of "informational imperialism" (this term was coined internationally in 1973 by the then president of Finland U. Kekkonen. This is why it was precisely in the camp of newly liberated countries that the idea arose in the 1970's of the necessity of regulating international information and of achieving in this area as a minimum a balanced exchange and the possibility of a legal defense against the ideological diversions and expansion of imperialism. Accordingly, this means defending and aiding in the development of national systems of mass information and consolidating their material base, which, by the way, is the goal of the International Program for the Development of Communications in the Developing Countries worked out and implemented by UNESCO.

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up to 25 heterogeneous local nets through gateways having a throughput rate of 2 Mbit/sec in both directions, as well as public 2-Mbit/sec services and access to public services such as Telex, MHS and picture-screen telephone.

The prototype which will be constructed in complete form on the Sart Tilman Campus of the University of Liege is expected to permit measurement and evaluation of performance data.

A project of this sort requires varied specialized knowledge; the work will be based upon cooperation among companies and universities of a number of different European countries.

The University of Liege, which since 1972 has been doing network research and development, will specify the protocols and services of the communications system. This involves not only the backbone net but also corresponding strata in the gateways. Furthermore, at the end of the project the University of Liege will develop methods and instruments for the evaluation and measurement of performance on the part of the various components of this facility and of the system as a whole. Over and above this the University of Liege will participate in the development of applications for such a communications system.

Since 1971 Stollmann (Hamburg, FRG) has had experience in the area of protocols and gateways and will develop the gateways between the backbone net and the various local nets.

SG2 (Paris, France) is participating at the present time in the NADIR/TELECOM 1 Project and will develop the software for connecting the backbone net to satellite channels.

BTM (Antwerp, Belgium), an important manufacturer of telecommunications devices, will integrate a number of public services into the backbone net and fuse them into a homogeneous local communications design. Included are a 2-Mbit/sec high-speed link, the integration of the public Telex service into a message-handling system (MHS) and a procedure for transmitting coded picture signals via the backbone net.

ACEC (Charleroi, Belgium), as principal contract partner, will coordinate the work of the partners. They will develop the high-speed backbone net--that is to say, the high-speed fiber-optics connections for transmission together with an efficient connection controller.

The planned total budget exceeds 10 million ECU (about 23.2 million marks). The European Commission is carrying 50 percent of this.

The size of the investments on the part of all partners underscores existing confidence on the part of European industry in the future and in its readiness to meet the future.

8008
CSO: 5500/2513

1. Objectives of the EEC

The EEC has launched a multi-year, two-part program called "Informatics."³

The first part is devoted to establishing or maintaining a set of conditions favorable to the development of "informatics" in the EEC (standards, certification, public relations, research, etc.).

The second part establishes a support mechanism for software development.

The ECC (and through it the CEC) devoted itself at first to the purposes of the second part of the program but has now decided to take emergency measures to promote the first part and has allocated the necessary funds.

The EEC proposes the following objectives:

- (a) to remove all obstacles and speed up the integration of the EEC's internal market in the IT [information technology] sector
- (b) to set up a more open and competitive Community market
- (c) to enable Community industries to benefit from the broader market and to meet the demand for rapidly evolving products
- (d) to improve competitive positions by enabling manufacturers to make their equipment compatible on the basis of standard international specifications that apply in all member nations
- (e) to facilitate the exchange of information within the Community by eliminating obstacles raised by incompatibility due to a lack of standards or a lack of precision
- (f) to be guided by user needs by enabling them to link their systems as much as possible in ways that will provide sufficient interfunctionality and thus more efficiency at lower cost
- (g) to promote the application of the standards to national and Community government contracts
- (h) to share research expenses to develop hardware, software and testing methods among the Community nations
- (i) to make it possible for medium and small businesses to gain access to specific areas of the market.

Research activity was launched under the ESPRIT program. However, to evaluate the results, some basic conditions must be met, particularly as regards standards and certification.

It is necessary to remove as soon as possible the specific specifications of individual administrations, to harmonize standards on the basis of international standards already in place (ISO, IEC, CCITT, etc.), to eliminate options and, where absolutely necessary, and to set new standards.

Since hardware and software must be certified as completely meeting the standards, a European certification service must be established as soon as possible.

To meet the basic conditions, the CEC has decided:

- (a) to use the experience and structure of the CEN, CENELEC, and CEPT and give them a specific mandate for action
- (b) to finance at least in part the activities of the aforementioned agencies
- (c) to finance the centers that will be devoted to testing and/or research and the development of as yet unavailable software testing methods.

2. Basic Concepts for Standardization and Certification

2.1 Role of the CEN, CENELEC and CEPT

CEN, CENELEC and CEPT have expressed their satisfaction with the new Community position on the importance of standards and certification.

The three agencies are aware of the responsibility and capacity of setting standards and have decided to unite their forces. CEPT has reserved for itself the task of preparing "recommendations" in the telecommunications sector while CEN-CENELEC will operate jointly in the remaining sectors and also have their own procedures for giving the status of standards to the recommendations prepared by CEPT.

The coordination of these activities has been entrusted to a "guidance committee" (ITSTC), which is made up of the presidents and former presidents of CEN-CENELEC (10 people) and by the representatives of CEPT (4 people).

The organization structure is shown in figure 1.

In beginning work, this committee has reaffirmed its position that the voluntary standards are valid and that technical prescriptions should never be inserted in the directives, which should refer only to standards.

The ITSTC's objectives are as follows:

- (a) to prepare EN and HD standards with reference to already existing international standards (ISO, IEC, CCITT, etc.)
- (b) to begin preparation of new standards where strictly necessary
- (c) to set up a new European system of certification.

2.2 Setting Standards

The procedure for setting standards will follow the outline set forth in figure 2.

Figure 1

Organization Chart for Setting Standards
in the Information Technology Sector

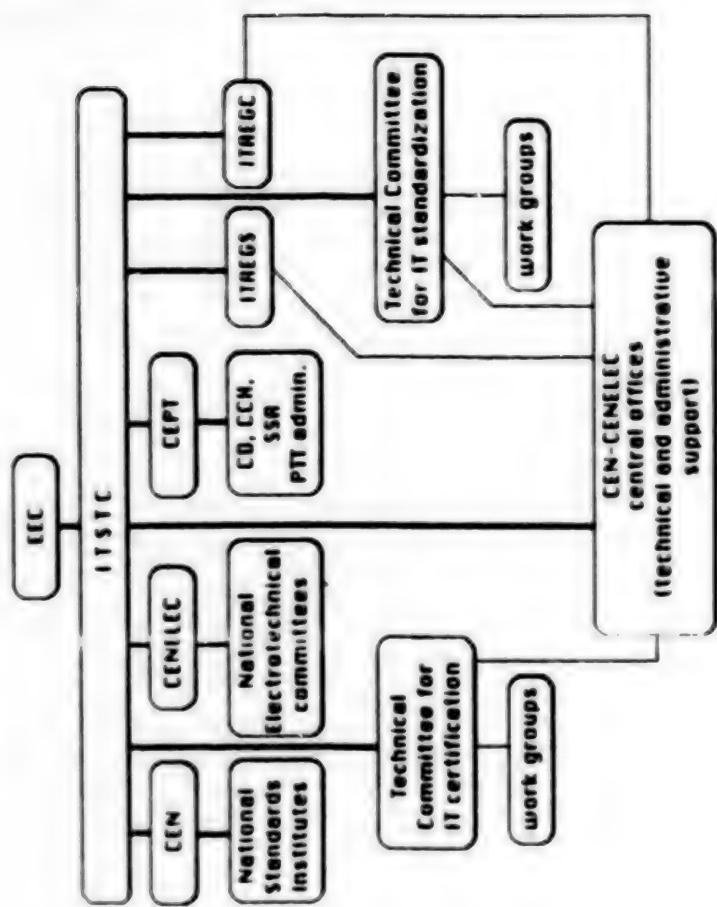
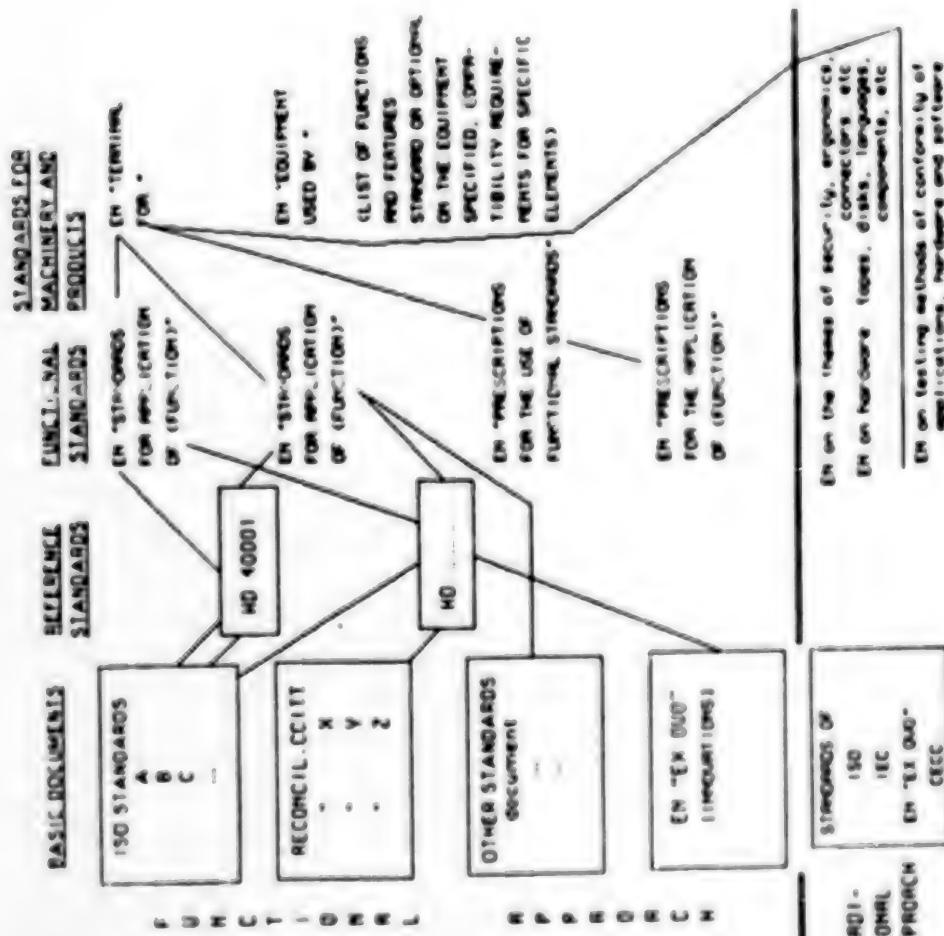


Figure 2

Criteria for Setting Standards



To speed up as much as possible the work of setting standards, the ITSTC has formed the ITAEGS work group, which is made up of highly qualified experts in the IT sector.

This group has drawn up a list of standards recently put to a vote under the procedures applying to HD documents.

All the countries voted in favor, however they made more or less restrictive reservations (particularly the UK).

This document (HD 40001), is to be published soon and is intended to be a "list of standards" that will represent the status quo, i.e. the member countries will not be able to set national standards in the areas listed.

ITAEGS is now examining the possibility of extending the list that has been established.

2.3 Certification

No country has the capacity to study the methods of testing and installing the laboratories necessary to set up a complete certification program for existing hardware and software in the IT sector.

To insure that products conform to the standards and that stock is issued on a Community-wide basis, it is indispensable to utilize all the talent and means available in the Community. Every country will have to make its own contribution with research on new methods of testing and with either public or private laboratories.

The national standards agencies (in Italy the UNI and CEI) will be assigned the task of establishing testing methods for this specific activity (under coordination by the ITSTC) as well as references to standards, the issuance of certificates, and designation of the laboratories (public and private) that are to perform the tests necessary for certification.

The testing procedure, which takes expensive research to develop, could be exchanged (through direct payment of rights) among the various research centers.

The European certification system should:

- (a) be very flexible
- (b) be able to evolve over time
- (c) allow access (particularly desired by the EEC) to third countries
- (d) ensure a proper balance between certification and self-certification
- (e) issue valid certificates for all Community countries

- (f) articulate all testing centers of the various countries, which will have to operate with the same procedures in connection with private parties, corporations, and administrations
- (g) guarantee as much exchange as possible.

Figures 3-6 show the main procedures to be followed for:

- (a) approving testing methods
- (b) recognizing testing laboratories
- (c) conformity tests and issuance of test reports
- (d) issuance of certificates.

This type of certification requires that the standards specify:

- (a) the conditions for conforming to standards
- (b) the tests to be done
- (c) testing procedures.

Some national centers presently exist that perform, for example, conformity tests for OSI (Open System Interconnection). However, these centers use different technical apparatus and methods.

It is therefore urgent that a level of compatibility be established between the tests performed and among the various laboratories.

The ITSTC has formed the ITAEGC work group in order to overcome this difficulty as soon as possible. The ITAEGC has drawn up a working plan based on the following points:

- (a) identifying the areas affected by certification and their priority (areas that depend especially upon standardization work)
- (b) not attributing the status of standard to testing methods affecting rapidly evolving sectors
- (c) homogenizing and coordinating all laboratory testing activities and various agencies (CENCER, CECC, etc.)
- (d) accepting self-certification from manufacturers provided that the essential conditions of test verification are observed
- (e) maintaining proper compatibility with the ISO/CERTICO system and providing for the specialization of testing laboratories.

3. Objectives of Certification

Certification must affect IT hardware and software.

At the moment, however, attention is being concentrated on software because of the research efforts required by the development of testing methods and the high cost of testing.

Figure 3
APPROVAL OF TESTING METHODS

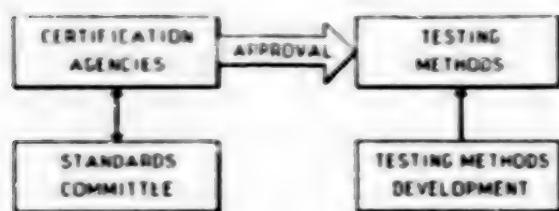


Figure 4
CERTIFICATION OF TEST LABS

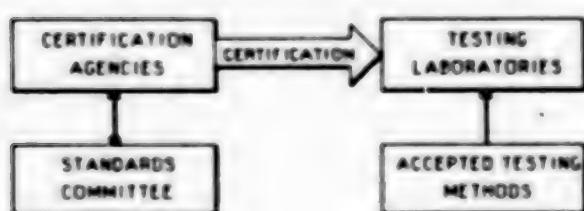


Figure 5
**STANDARDIZATION OF
TESTING AND PUBLICATION
OF TEST REPORTS**

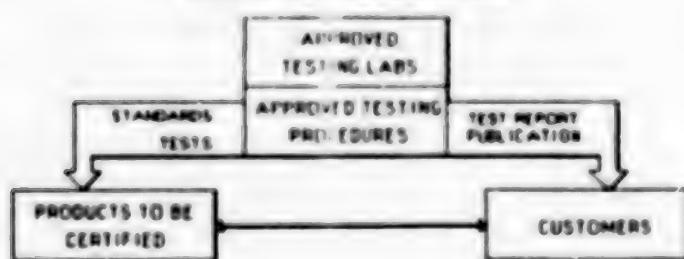


Figure 6
ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATION



The difficulties involved in certifying software are due to the differences between this "product" and the "material products," and these may be summarized as follows:

- (a) Producing software amounts to developing a new product in each case.
- (b) Software is not subject to mechanical maintenance or parts replacement due to wear; rather it requires the correction of unwanted uses and the continual adaptation to new demands, including those connected with the modification of hardware.
- (c) Software may obviously be modified more easily than hardware, but even small modifications may give raise to undesired side effects.
- (d) At present, conformity cannot yet be tested, and testing systems are still incomplete.
- (e) Standards in the software sector (unlike those for hardware) describe only a few characteristics of the product (e.g. there are standards for languages and programming but not for "compilers").

As a result, conformity to standards is not enough to insure that the objectives are met.

The CEC is presently discussing certification work priorities.

SOGITS has made a survey, but it is not yet complete (the Italian response is lacking, among others).

Most interest is focused on:

- (a) testing OSI protocols, including Teletex, Videotex, Teletype compatibility, data transfer, and LAN protocols
- (b) interoffice connections via TTX, MHS, and LAN; structuring documents and codifying characters; exchanging data on magnetic tape and floppy disks
- (c) testing language compilers by programming languages such as Pascal, Cobol, Minimal BASIC, FORTRAN, and ADA
- (d) graphic kernel systems (GKS).

4. Present State of the Certification Sector

The CEC has financed two studies to determine the present situation in the certification sector and to analyze potential developments.

The first study, "Methods Available for Setting Up Reference Testing Services" has been carried out by AFNOR, the BSI, CEN and DIN.

This study, which is available from the CEI, dated 21 March 1984, covers various aspects of standardization in the IT sector, including recording hardware and languages.

The document also indicates potential testing laboratories (Italy has only two).

The document recognizes the CEN/CENCER's function in the area of certification, where it operates within the structure of ISO/CERTICO.

This is divided as follows: identification, documentation, conclusions and recommendations, proposals for the application of recommendations, and IT pilot testing services.

The second study, "Pre-development Study of Testing Techniques for OSI High-Level Protocol," has been done by the ADI (France), the GMD (Germany), and the NPL/NCC (UK).

This second study has brought out the need to perform substantial work to verify OSI standards. Methods presently available and the relevant tests are not yet sufficiently advanced to make certification possible, but they can be used to investigate the validity of the product conformity tests.

The report identifies three other areas of research and development in which well-defined research projects need to be started, with the contribution of the CEC.

However, these preliminary investigations are not complete. There is no information about testing centers and their capacities, the PTT administration, and other academic and industrial centers.

5. Financing and Terms

The CEE's finance program is designed to reduce the financial risk involved in the setting up of Community-recognized testing centers.

Financial support will be provided by national programs and will have the following coverage, listed in order of establishment:

- (a) establishment of a service that includes at least one center that can offer public service to all interested parties
- (b) development and official recognition of the appropriate use of hardware and technology
- (c) coordination of activities to assure standardized service in the various testing centers

Subsidies will be granted on the basis of a series of conditions designed to insure that objectives are met.

Applications opened on 12 April.

Candidate testing centers must fill out the appropriate questionnaire.

A 2-year period is allowed for implementing programs.

FOOTNOTES

1. This summary report (updated to 30 April 1985) was prepared with the use of various documents published at various times by the CEC, SOGITS, CEN, CENELEC, CEPT, ITSTC and other national committees. Further proposals have also been made, which could lead to changes in the organizational structure.
2. Daniele Fabrizi is an associate professor of Engineering for electrical systems construction at the University of Pavia. He is a member of the ITSTC (Information Technology Steering Committee) and president of SIRI (Italian Industrial Robotics Society).
3. the CEC documents normally consider this program as affecting two sectors: information technology and telecommunications. CEN/CENELEC prefer not to separate the two parts of the program (especially since it is hard to make a clear distinction) and lump them together as information technology (IT).

8782
CSO: 5500/25170

DEVELOPMENT OF VIDEOTEXT SYSTEM VIEWED

Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 8 Nov 85 p 16

[Article by Dieter Koffler: "The Communications System of the Future? Austrians Have Not Thus Far Participated in the Videotext System as Anticipated"]

[Text] Is the BTX [Bildschirmtext, Videotext] system the communications system of the future? The question is easier put than answered. Even the most knowledgeable people with regard to the Austrian 4-year-old system decline to even make approximate forecasts. And so, the estimates for 1990--after passage of the next 5 years--are running between 24,000 and 200,000 BTX users. Both skepticism as well as optimism are reflected in this enormous span and this has its reasons.

"The time since March 1981, when the BTX system was activated, must more reasonably be considered a test period. Because, effective September of this year, the newly installed system was officially activated in conjunction with the international CEPT standard system and all subscriber stations were appropriately adjusted. Now, things are really starting," said Herbert Stadlbauer, press secretary for the postal system, over whose telephone network the BTX system functions. And he points out that it was not until now that the legal prerequisites for purposeful BTX use had been created.

In June, agreement was reached regarding the legal problems which existed with respect to data and consumer protection and the solution is expected to become law shortly. "However, the post office unfortunately does not have any influence with respect to speeding things up; this falls under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Federal Chancellor," Stadlbauer regrets.

Anonymous Access to BTX Network Possible

What was it, then, that brought agreement with respect to an attractive future for BTX? First, "home banking" was made possible. This means that the BTX subscriber is in a position to transact his banking business, such as remittances, changes in long-term orders, calls for balance statements, etc., via his own terminal screen over the telephone line.

Furthermore, a solution for purchases was also found. This anticipates that the buyer will be given a 1-week return deadline for purchases made via BTX. However, the deadline can be eliminated through prior negotiation.

The perhaps most important innovation permits anonymous access to the BTX network. "I believe that this has removed an obstacle which would have prevented many from using the BTX network," said Stadlbauer.

If these prerequisites represent the root of optimistic future expectations, then one factor above all prevents a precise prognosis. "Developments in the private sector cannot be estimated at all," said Stadlbauer and Anton Gatnar, president of the Unisono Association which offers BTX.

According to a study made by an information technology consulting firm, this specifically means: that only barely 8 percent of the BTX subscribers are currently from the private sector. The overwhelming majority utilize the BTX system commercially.

Technical Standard to be Expanded

The study also reveals the most committed interests with regard to the BTX system. Some 28.6 percent of the subscribers are banks; professionals such as attorneys or civil engineers also represent a strong portion of 18 percent. Measured in terms of subscriber stations, the Raiffeisenkasse Bank, with more than 330 stations, is the most voluminous BTX user. Also strongly represented are the Laenderbank, Adeg, and the Funkberater electrical appliance chain. "The number of subscribers is constantly rising," reported Stadlbauer, "the number of subscribers is increasing by an average of 200 a month." Statistics for September 1985 record a number of 3,642 participants. Some 735 of these are establishments offering the service who, since January of this year, have increased by 168 and are in a position to offer their communications services in an area occupying some 100,000 pages of text.

Among others, this includes information on pharmacy services and drugs, the offerings on the book market, international goods traffic data, the trade register, documentation on court decisions, and, most recently, real estate market listings.

Despite the expansion of the offerings, the number of subscribers has remained clearly below plan figures. At the end of this year, instead of the anticipated 6,000 subscribers, only 5,000 will be utilizing the BTX network. This is attributable to a number of causes, according to Stadlbauer, in other countries as well such as, for example, in Germany, where the expectations had to be reduced; a completely new system just does not take ahold as rapidly as hoped for. "And besides, we had a few problems in changing from the old to the new system--problems which led some subscribers to reject BTX," said Stadlbauer immediately refers to some countermeasures. Now that everything is functioning as intended, increased advertising will be tried to garner the appropriate attention. However, industry would have to do something in order to see to the greatest spread of the communications system. In any event, the post office was very serious about the BTX project. This was already evident from the various investments involved. Through 1988, the post office would expend a sum of 1.1 schillings in the construction and perfection of the BTX system.

This money went toward the 1984 construction of BTX centrals in Vienna, Salzburg, and Klagenfurt and will go toward the erection of central offices in Graz, Linz, and Innsbruck. Every subscriber was equipped with a Mupid computer terminal which guarantees the CEPT standard to which 26 countries have adjusted their BTX systems.

The technical standards are to be expanded in the future. The data transmission speed could develop into a problem. Since the BTX instruments depend on the normal telephone net, the information flow from user to the central office is accomplished at 75 bits per second. In this area, it is intended to create new transmission systems in the near future. Communication will be accomplished via a Datex B network which has an analog transmission speed of 1,200 bits per second from and to the central office. Subsequently, speeds of 9,600 bits per second are to be facilitated.

This expansion of communication speeds is also considered to be a task area by such firms as IBM. It is starting with a BTX service for commercial users which is primarily oriented toward shortening any dialogues which a representative might wish to conduct with his headquarters.

No Rationalization in the Personnel Sector

"For the present, however, speed is not a problem," said Gatnar, who represents 170 Austrian service providers. At that, the numbers are misleading: Because individual members tend to make several service offers, some 80 percent of the BTX service providers are represented by the association. Gatnar sees more likely problems in the fact that the degree of familiarity with BTX is still far too low. The post office has allegedly thus far done too little with respect to publicity. It is to be hoped that, in the future, it will do more with an appropriate marketing concept. "On the other hand, it is certainly necessary for the service providers to make better concessions. At present, one must speak more of basic rules," according to Gatnar, who is not uncritical with respect to the members of his association.

In any event, Gatnar sees the immediate future of BTX in the commercial area with private subscribers accounting for from 5 to 20 percent according to his estimate. However, the effect would not be as dramatic if one proceeds from the assumption that, in the commercial area, some 30,000 to 50,000 BTX subscribers could be mustered.

Gatnar also does not see any difficulty in one aspect which is repeatedly treated as a problem by the public. It can be assumed with the greatest probability that the advent of BTX will not result in any job losses in the foreseeable future.

Gatnar is not alone in this view. Science Minister Heinz Fischer only recently, on the occasion of the presentation of the new Mupid terminals, referred to the fact that, in contrast to all fears, the establishment of the BTX system would result in the creation of around 300 jobs.

Similar things were heard from banking circles: The transaction of banking business via the BTX (home banking) in no way represents a rationalization revolution in the personnel sector of the banks. It is, on the contrary, connected with the development of a simpler and more clearly arranged type of customer service.

5911
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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

DBP OUTLINES STRATEGY FOR INTRODUCING ISDN, WIDEBAND ISDN

Leinfelden-Echterdingen EEE in German 11 Jun 85 pp 72, 73-75

Excerpts The Federal Minister of the Postal Department recently presented the concept of the agency-integrating telecommunications network ISDN. Beginning in 1988, the Post Office will invest in ISDN 3 to 4 billion marks annually. The ISDN is the second integration stage on the road towards the glass-fiber broad-band communications of the future. By 1988, existing networks will be digitized -- with 1 billion marks per year (first integration stage). Beginning in 1990, integration will take place in narrow-band and broad-band services in the broad-band ISDN (third integration stage). As the last integration stage, beginning in 1992, television and radio programs will also be distributed over the broad-band ISDN. The universal broad-band telecommunications network IBFN will thus come into existence.

Beginning in 1988, the German Post Office intends to begin its transition from the digitized telephone network to the ISDN. For economic and operational reasons, the transition will occur gradually. During the introduction of the ISDN, the continuing use of analog telephone extension-station systems in the ISDN will be secured. This also holds for currently available analog telephone terminal units, for telefax and teletex terminals, which can then be connected via so-called terminal adapters to the ISDN communication system. The performance of analog display-screen text services will also be possible through terminal adapters. But as soon as the ISDN is introduced, more powerful ISDN variants of currently available communications services, and beyond this, new forms of communication (for example, textfax) will be possible.

Pilot project: To be able to test all new ISDN network components in practical use, the German Post Office plans an ISDN pilot project for 1986/87. This will be implemented in the local networks of Mannheim and Stuttgart, each with 400 subscribers. The network components and system elements primarily involve equipment for terminals, for identification on the subscriber connecting line, the subscriber interface, and the central channel signalling between exchanges. Experience gained in this pilot project should clarify, among other things, to what extent the present broad diversification of data services is necessary in terms of the user.

Introduction strategy: In principle, there are three possibilities for introducing the ISDN and for integrating the present telecommunication networks into the ISDN. Stepwise digitizing of the network levels from the top towards the bottom, from the bottom towards the top, and the expansion of an ISDN overlay network. The overlay concept has the advantage of special economy. Also, it can be used immediately step by step as it is being introduced. Furthermore, by means of this concept, one achieves a network plan which also includes the next step -- the broad-band ISDN. The overlay concept means: Superposing the existing telecommunication networks with a wider network that has its own terminal, exchange, and transmission equipment. Thus a completely independent telecommunication network results at first. All subscribers who are connected to this network can claim all the performance features of the ISDN. Assuming that its use will be mainly commercial, it will be sufficient in the first expansion stage to install exchanges and central signalling at a few locations, to equip these locations with special equipment for the payment of fees, and to create accesses for branch extensions. Furthermore, one must provide transfer equipment into the conventional telecommunication networks. Further expansion will take place by step-by-step supplementation of digital ISDN-capable telecommunication and transmission equipment, for example at the locations of the central exchanges (Hamburg, Berlin, Hanover, Cologne, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Nuremberg, Munich) and intermeshing them with 512-channel multiplex systems.

By and by other cities can then also obtain access to the ISDN telecommunication network. In parallel to the buildup of the ISDN overlay network, one must prepare for expanding the subordinate network levels.

Further Development Towards the Broad-band ISDN

The German Post Office believes that beam wave guides and optical message transmission systems will become economically competitive only at the beginning of the next decade. Only then should all the narrow-band and broad-band communication forms be integrated within the broad-band ISDN. Important components of the ISDN are also suitable for the future broad-band communication: broad-band services require the same structure as the ISDN. ISDN exchanges will be supplemented by broad-band coupling fields -- the copper cable will be replaced by a beam wave guide.

According to the plans of the Post Office, the last integration step will begin in 1992. At that time, television and radio programs will also be distributed over the broad-band ISDN. Only then will the common universal broad-band telecommunication network IBFM be realized, into which will be funneled all forms of individual communication and distributed communication.

Four integration stages thus lead from the present telephone network to the integrated broad-band telecommunication network IBFN:

1. Integration stage beginning 1985/86: Digitized telephone network in the areas of transmission and exchange technology.

2. Integration stage beginning 1988: Continuous introduction of the ISDN and of the 64-kilobit per second services.
3. Integration stage beginning 1990: Integration of narrow- and broad-band services within the broad-band ISDN.
4. Integration stage beginning 1992: Integration of distributed services within the IBPN, which until then has taken place separately from individual communication for economic reasons.

Four bit-rate ranges can be distinguished for a broad-band ISDN: The range up to 256 kilobits per second with emphasis on 64 kilobits per second, which accepts the major portion of telecommunication connections. This dialog-oriented range with a forward and backward channel can be taken over from the narrow-band ISDN. Then follows a monolog-oriented range, around 2,048 megabits per second (32 channels each with 64 kilobits per second), which takes care of transmitting qualitatively high-grade radio programs, highly resolved non-moving color pictures, and data between computers. The ISDN character channel suffices for the backward channel. Further, a dialog-oriented range around 32,768 megabits per second (512 channels each 64 kilobits per second) for picture phones.

8348
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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

PROS, CONS OF NEW D2-MAC DBS BROADCASTING STANDARD

Duesseldorf VDI NACHRICHTEN in German 28 Jun 85 p 9

[Article: "Uniform Television Standard for Europe--The D2-Mac Method of Transmission Is To Be Put Into Operation Within a Year in Germany and France"]

[Text] When by the end of 1986 the first direct-line propagation television satellites are in the sky they will be operating under a new television transmission standard. Satellite programs under this standard will be receivable only by persons who have acquired either a completely new antenna installation and new television receivers or are connected through peripheral devices to the broadband cable network of the German Federal Post Office. Private broadcasters deplore the introduction of the new transmission standard.

While the German Federal Post Office extols the new television standard being introduced by France and the FRG as an engineering forward step, those private program broadcasters who are linked together in the German federal cable and satellite system (Bonn) disapprove of the decision reached by the German Federal Cabinet on 12 June with regard to the introduction of a new television standard for program dissemination via satellites.

"The signals of the German direct satellite TV-Sat which will be ready for operation by the end of next year will be receivable outside the cabled areas of the German Federal Post Office only if the consumer is willing to purchase expensive decoding devices or to replace his previous television set with a new model corresponding to the satellite standard," is the comment on the situation expressed by Juergen Doetz, deputy chairman of the German Federal Cable and Satellite Association (BKS, Bonn).

As Doetz further declares new receivers which would be capable of receiving programs both in accordance with the Pal transmission standard conventional today in the FRG and also in accordance with the new D2-Mac standard would in the initial years have a procurement cost at least 1,000 marks higher. Thus, the introduction of the new television standard would lead to a substantially greater financial burden on the population.

But the protest of the German Federal Cable and Satellite Association has a quite different additional reason. Since the television satellites radiate programs by a new system of transmission private broadcasters can only count

upon those viewers having new receiving equipment. Even when their programs are fed into the broadband distribution network of the German postal system this yields only a few viewers because these cables are far from being generally distributed throughout the country; they are to some extent the subjects of political controversy and the number of subscribers is limited to those persons in large cities who are willing to accept a connection for which they must pay a fee--assuming the latter connection is available at all.

The television programs which are already being broadcast today via satellites are currently being transmitted through weak-transmission communications satellites and are fed by the German Federal Post Office into the existing broadband cable installations. But some viewers already have their own satellite antennas. If now in addition a recommendation is followed which was made by the Labor Union Commission in favor of public statutory radio stations (ARD), then not only the future television programs but also those which are currently being broadcast via satellite will be transmitted subject to the new D2-Mac standard.

This changeover would mean, according to the BKS, that the private program broadcasters would also lose their limited broadcast area in the cable networks and that hundreds of thousands of cable households which at the present are already receiving private programs would be practically disconnected.

In a communication issued by the German Federal Post Office with regard to the introduction of the new television standard developments are seen in a more positive aspect. In this communication it is claimed, amongst other things, that the new transmission standard in addition to being a forward step technically also represents a significant deepening of German-French cooperation and a further step toward the integration of Europe. It is also claimed that the new procedure serves primarily to optimize transmission paths to and from direct-radiating satellites which Germany will launch into orbit with the TV-Sat and France with the TDF by the middle of 1986. It is further claimed that the new D2-Mac transmission process is becoming obligatory because reception from TV satellites is not stopped by national boundaries.

With Secam a color television transmission process has been used in France which differs from the Pal system employed in the FRG. With the new D2-Mac there will now be available a supernational system such that pictures and sound can also be received in neighboring countries. According to statements made by the German Federal Post Office the decision favoring the D2-Mac was reached after intensive negotiations with industry, with engineering societies, with radio stations and the different states of the FRG.

In addition to immediate qualitative improvements in picture and sound for the television subscriber the German Federal Government expects--according to the official communication of the post office--that there will also result positive impulses in the direction of job security and the creation of employment. A large part of the television receiver production and the entire production of chips (semiconductor components) required for this process could be carried out within the FRG.

The new transmission standard is expected to make four sound channels available. Thus, a film could be accompanied by as many as four different languages. At the same time the quality obtained should parallel that of a digital phonograph record, i.e., the compact disk (CD).

The German Federal Post Office also makes some pronouncements with respect to the effects of cable connections or household antennas upon television viewers. The following are excerpts from a corresponding communication by the German Federal Postal Ministry which--understandably--sounds more favorable than the position adopted by the private program broadcasters. In this communication the following statements are made:

Television viewers receiving the satellite signal directly would in any case require a parabolic antenna with peripheral technology which would then permit reception of D2-Mac signals also on "old receivers." Industry will be prompt enough in supplying decoders which electronically converts the signals into the different transmission systems. The cost of the entire receiving installation will lie somewhere between 2,300 marks and 2,800 marks. Anyone who wants to have all the advantages of the new system, sooner or later, can turn in his "old set" and buy new equipment capable of receiving D2-Mac.

For cable customers there will be no change whatever. That is, the television signal will continue in the future to be converted by the German Federal Post Office into the traditional Pal system and thus fed into the cable network. It is true that the customer will not in this way receive full D2-Mac quality but he can continue to use his television receiver or his video recorder as he has been doing up to now.

Viewers with cable connection will thus receive in addition to directly fed programs also those programs transmitted by radio satellites without being obliged to make any changes in the equipment.

For viewers who receive their television programs terrestrially (i.e., through a simple household antenna) there will be no change since the Pal system will be retained in the domain of terrestrial program transmission.

Also for the reception of present and future programs which are transmitted via telecommunications satellites (e.g., Sat-1, 3-Sat, Sky Channel, Music Box) there will be change for the cable customers. The emission of programs in the D2-Mac system, anticipated for a later point in time, will serve only to optimize the transmission paths; the signal will continue to be converted in the receiving station of the post office and delivered to the cable subscriber by a Pal-standard process.

In order to make technological progress and the new levels of quality accessible to everyone the German Federal Post Office intends that while expanding the frequency range in its cable networks up to 440 MHz (300 MHz today) it will also feed the programs in parallel by the D2-Mac system into the cable. Only an individual who wishes to avail himself of all the advantages of the new procedure will require a television receiver of the new generation. According to industry statements such equipment will be commercially available around mid-1987.

It has been urgently necessary to establish the standard under which television signals will be transmitted via satellites because not only the manufacturers of television receivers and components but also program broadcasters and future subscribers as well as those persons operating cable facilities are dependent upon the determination of such a standard and require for their own arrangements whatever period of time remains before the satellites are put into operation.

8008
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FRANCE

MITTERRAND QUESTIONED ABOUT PRIVATE TV

LD291905 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Press conference held by President Francois Mitterrand at the Salle de Fetes in the Elysee Palace—live]

[Excerpts] [Nahon] Yes, Mr President, Paul Nahon, Antennea 2. You spoke implicitly in your preamble about consensus. One is forced to note that there is no consensus on the setting up of a fifth television channel, either; far from it. So I would like to ask you why the task of setting up this fifth channel has been entrusted to a foreigner even if he is a minority shareholder, when the French have the knowhow and candidates were not lacking?

[Mitterrand] You are going a bit fast; but after all you are going ahead at your own speed, and you have the right. So you and I have been able to come to a synthesis. It has come sooner than I hoped, but I think I would be naive to think that this hour would slip by without talking about private television. Well, perhaps it will be a very important aspect, but also a bit too partial. Areas of freedom. Not that I spoke about consensus, even though you both heard it. I think there are areas which are very important, but limited, where all the French would say I was right, and would ask their representatives of all political colors to be in agreement with them.

Decentralization: This is a fact of freedom. When the rights of citizens are increased, their freedom is increased. Are we going to come back to that? The so-called Auroux laws — named after the excellent current [secretary of state to the] minister of urban affairs, housing and transportation, but who was at the time elsewhere, at the Labor [Ministry]. Are we going to come back to these benefits acquired by the workers who, in their workplaces, can now be better informed on and better debate their interests — the interests of the business. I do not think [words indistinct] of freedoms before coming to television. I am coming to that, yes, [words indistinct] a general idea.

The abrogation of what was called the anti-vandalism law, which made families who were completely innocent responsible for the actions of one or the other of their members -- the best protection is to compensate victims of acts of violence. We feel sorry for them all the time, and we feel very sorry for them and we are right to do so, that doesn't do much for these victims. We did it.

The 1984 law on plurality and clarity of the press: I'm getting around to it. The abolition of all exceptional jurisdiction -- the State Security Court, Armed Forces permanent tribunals in peacetime -- these are things on which the friends of freedom, from all sides, must be seen to easily agree upon.

I come now to the field of information and the audiovisual sector, as you wanted. Perhaps we could cut up the questions a bit [words indistinct] Certainly. I should not like to transform this dialogue into a monologue, into a lecture. That would be a bad way of doing things. I would simply like to tell you that in France we must agree on preserving the existence of the High [Broadcasting] Authority, as the whole audiovisual field which comes within the public service is no longer under the control of the executive power, but is under the control of an authority, a high authority which is specialized, whose way of seeing is controlled by no one. Before talking about private television, and particularly about the agreement you asked me about, I would add that I, and the government with me, decided to set free the airwaves. The term is perhaps slightly exaggerated, since the airwaves were not captive: to broaden them. There were channels; there was one broadcasting network, a public service. We decided to broaden it considerably.

Private television stations: First of all, we wanted to give greater possibilities to this public service to express itself without pressure from the executive branch. Then, we said to all those who think they are able, who can get the money together: You can set up television channels and radio stations. While formerly they were forbidden, were prosecuted -- those who took the chance of broadcasting in a secret apartment, under a hidden roof -- today there are 1,400 private radio stations. Is this not an achievement? We also made it possible for local television stations to be set up. Some time ago I was listening to one of the 1 pm bulletins of one of the television stations -- you'll see which one, as I don't think they had the same reports at the same time, but I don't know, we'll get to that -- I heard young people who were explaining, in a very sophisticated way, how they intended to develop the local radio stations. That exists now as a freedom and it must be protected. And as I felt that it was precisely in the name of freedom of expression and plurality that you were worried about the agreement made during the last few hours with a group which is going to launch the fifth channel, I shall reply to you on this point. [words indistinct] I shall address Mr Nahon, of course, as he took the initiative, but perhaps there are other questions to be asked of me. I don't want to talk for too long, and I think we have a lot to say. Where shall we begin then; do any of you want to ask questions on this same subject? In order to make our conversation a little more orderly, we shall spend the first half of this dialogue on internal politics, and the second part of foreign policy. I'll come back to you in a while, Mr [name indistinct], on the same subject.

[Kavdy] Michel Kavdy, RFI-3 [French television] On the subject of television as President, everyone agrees that beyond what your duties require, you are recognized as a cultured man. From this point of view, are you not concerned by the activities, the experience and past of Mr Berlusconi, in particular, with relation to the cinema and art, in the place where he has already put his talents into practice, that is beyond the Alps [in Italy]?

[Mitterrand] Thank you, we are really right in the heart of the matter. Still on the same subject?

[Question] Still on the same subject. Alex (Celiard), VED [weekly newspaper]. Still on the subject of private television. Is there any prospect of this fifth channel being followed in the coming months, that is, before March 1986, by a cultural channel, and the musical channel which had been announced?

[Mitterrand] Thank you. Who else would like to complete this subject? Yes?

[Question] Mr President, Michel du (Montlatte), from LA NATION. On the subject of this fifth television channel, why did you not widely publicize the criteria which influenced your choice, and further, you spoke of denationalization just now, but does it not seem to you rather paradoxical and contradictory to speak of denationalization and at the same time to grant 40 percent of the shares to a foreigner for the first free private French television channel?

[Question] RMC [Radio Monte Carlo] Sir, on the subject of this fifth channel, certain opposition leaders state that nothing is irreversible, so will this fifth channel not disappear some weeks after being put into service?

[Mitterrand] Well, I believe...

[Question interrupting] Mr President...

[Mitterrand] Mr Leval [Europe-1 journalist], we will then stop after this one on these problems.

[Leval] Well, it is a question on your calendar. It is all very well to enlarge the French people's viewing field to include private television a few months before the elections. The question is perhaps a little indiscreet: Why did you not do it in 1982, 1983, or 1984? You would have gained extra time.

[Mitterrand] Well, I will go back to Mr Amar, who asked me the generalized question, and I will begin straight away with Mr Naudy's question, which is directly linked with it, because it poses the problem of culture. Then the other questions are a little more specialized, which is quite usual, and I will answer them one after another. Allow me to make a preliminary comment. People take offense -- if I have good ears to listen with and good eyes to read with, and they are still both good -- people take offense at what many call with a little disdain commercial television; and quite simply, naturally, since the decision was taken on the fifth channel. But it was a decision which was approved, which had been demanded when it had been called private television. So the question I propose, and I do not expect a reply, is: What is the exact difference between commercial television and private television?

Well, we -- and when I say we, that is the government and myself and the parliamentary majority -- 10 months ago we in fact provided the only reasonable response to the problems posed by the development of audiovisual techniques and technology; we gave freedom to television and radio. This is an indisputable fact. It was necessary to wait until this very year, after a long period of time during which only monopolies were in operation. And what is this problem? I will explain it to you very quickly. With the arrival of cable television, cassettes, satellites -- which are already on the horizon, approaching -- there will soon be, in the next 5 years, dozens of televised programs which will be at the television viewers' disposal.

This is the truth. Under these conditions, how would it be possible to maintain a monopoly? We are not going to enter peoples' homes using policing measures, to prevent them putting behind or under their television set the small box which will let them listen to or watch other things. The development of technology was blowing the monopoly apart. It was better to anticipate rather than to wait for the moment the public service [broadcasting] would have collapsed and we would not have prepared anything for the future. But bear in mind that I have always said: Let us look after the public service, and it will be able to look after itself, because it has quality and experience on its side. Let us look after the public service and let the monopoly disappear. I repeat that we could not let ourselves be overcome by progress. If we had not planned anything, one day a mass of programs devised elsewhere would have crashed over the heads of backers, producers, creators, and artists like an avalanche which would have swamped them, and it is at that moment, I would ask you to believe, that we would have seen nothing other than American or low-quality series, if not from Japan, where they also have them. Well, ladies and gentlemen, we chose a French and European solution. And when one says the word "chose," the term falsifies the reality a little bit. It is not so much that one had to choose. For if we consider that on the purely legal plane, the race for the conquest of this fifth channel was launched on 31 July of this year.

Since 31 July -- you have read the papers, the government has been harassed with the question -- well, is it not coming, then? But what are you doing? Are you going back on the implementation of your own decision? We must understand one another. It is true that there was a proposal which was already the topic of discussion, on the part of a very big company specializing in radio and television, the CLT, a company with, as you know, a management -- not management, a Luxembourg majority with French capital -- and a Belgian bank as the leading personality, let us say as chief producer, the ringmaster.

Luxembourg and Belgium are French-speaking; that is true, they are French-speaking. As for which is the most European -- the Belgian, the Luxembourgian, or the Italian -- that is hard to say.

What we do know, at any rate, is that the Belgian one is already associated with an American, and that this American is not a nobody; it is Mr Murdoch, this great power of transatlantic radio and television. In fact, American capital has passed through there. So the choice was not there to be made, because there was no real project, and the discussion which took place with the CLT was prior to the decision on private television. We did not have to discuss it. We spoke simply about the satellite, and the satellite remains open to the CLT. There still remain two free channels.

At the same time I shall reply to other questions asked of me. I have noted the names of these people: I am thinking in particular of Mr (Celibart). There is one channel, that means on satellite, which will transmit the present fifth channel. It is because there is a European satellite dimension that this fifth channel is in existence. Secondly, the cultural and educational channel prepared by Mr Desgraupes. Thirdly, an English-language channel with which an agreement has already been made. There remain two, and these two channels are widely offered to important and competent groups, which so far have not obtained the contracts they desired. If we add the frequency which is free today, which is that of another ground channel, as the fifth one at present, another ground channel which predominantly musical, which will go to whomever makes the most interesting proposal for the nation, and for which there have already been candidates; already, for example, there was a proposal of Europe-1. Europe-1 was not a candidate on the fifth channel. It is a somewhat different revelation at the last minute, but it was not a candidate on the fifth channel, it was a candidate on the musical channel, well, with the greatest of pleasure. But there were no proposals at all for this fifth channel apart from the real backdrop created by the CLT, and the one we are discussing.

Well, now, let us specify which one we are talking about. I have just recalled that the first decision we took was to create local channels; the law is being discussed. A second decision: Canal-Plus -- have you forgotten Canal-Plus -- will no doubt reach 800,000 subscribers by the end of the year. That is a big success, it is perhaps one of the biggest successes in radio and television for a very long time in the world. And yet, at the moment when Canal-Plus was decided, this process was a little less public than that of today, but we heard the same people say the same things, expressing the same reservations before receiving the same approval. I expect more this time. Right, the third decision, I said it just now but it is good to understand it. The creation of a European educational and cultural program, for which a grant of 300 francs [as heard] has already been granted. A fourth decision: the concession of two private channels, the fifth and the predominantly musical one. Finally, the four new satellite channels that we have spoken about. Which is to say that there will be in 18 months' time seven French channels, seven channels. You see the difficulties we have had with the fourth, which we now have with the fifth, which is what we expect when we get to the sixth. And when we have the seventh, will we have to play the same record -- an appropriate expression it must be said. And yet this is how things will happen. Who will complain? The television viewers? The television viewers, who even before the arrival of cable will have the possibility in 1987 to have seven channels in the place of having only had three yesterday or four today? That is what I wanted to say to you.

But you have asked questions, almost all of you; it was your questions on the group that have been, let us say, the winner of what has not been a competition, since in the last resort he was alone. [as heard] It is the group which would be called the Seydoux-Berlusconi; this must be understood, and now we have understood. Perhaps some of you would have preferred me to put the other way round the names of the two people; but no, I do not have the rights to do that, because it is a company where the majority of the capital is French, 60 percent. Thus, it is a French company in law, with a majority French capital, whose president and managing director is French and whose director general will be French.

"Why are people worried? And they are right to worry, but I say, in a friendly way to those who asked me the question, that they were right to wonder. Believe me, these questions have played on my mind. The Italian example, the deplorable Italian example: Well, ladies and gentlemen, I will tell you that this Italian example is not because of Mr X or Mr Y. It is an Italian situation, which results simply from Italian law, or rather the absence of law. This is what we shall call, without making it a political matter, liberalism gone berserk. It also seems, ladies and gentlemen, that I was asking for a measure of agreement over the plans I have quoted, that there should be unanimity here against liberalism gone berserk. And real liberalism can only be berserk. [as heard]

Indeed, what happened, as soon as the airwaves were given over to all those who wanted to succeed, to do shows, but also to earn money? Somebody also had to win. In a liberal society, is the one who wins the worst one, in fact, the one who should not have won? I don't know how you would have decided in my place, if you are liberals. It could be that these personalities we are talking about, who won in this race, a jungle race -- it was the strongest who won, not necessarily the best one. But, on that I shall end my dissertation, which is of a doctrinal nature. No law: Let he who wants to come, let he who wants to grasp [word indistinct] opinion do so, if he can. Talent; money; average ability.

But French law is not at all Italian law. Ladies and gentlemen, it is in this that I should like you to help public opinion to understand this problem better. And I am sure that many of you will do so. Please explain that the difference does not lie in people. You know, that from the moment that, for such a channel, a statement must be put on the table immediately, representing, in fact, 1.5 billion -- 500 million to begin with; 500 million for tomorrow morning; 500 million immediately afterward, before beginning to have any hope for any profits at all. Two thoughts on this: You can't find that just anywhere. Those in this position are not, a priori, the enemies of trade. Secondly, it is rare, to begin with, to find socialists with 1.5 billion francs; it's rare. Let's put an end to this bad joke. This is capital which is looking for an investment in a commercial and cultural field. That is their business, not mine.

What does French law say? There is a law which dates from 1982; go back and look at it. It will tell you that French production has been protected to develop creativity. Conditions were imposed. I have a whole list here; I did not come along empty-handed. I'll spare you it all the same, but it's ammunition, just in case. To compare broadcasting quotas -- the cinema, because the cinema is being discussed -- on public channels, on Canal-Plus, and what is planned for the fifth channel. There will be one difference; that is, 60 percent for the European Community, 50 percent French. The same obligation in the next 5 years for the fifth channel, and I suppose these obligations will be perpetuated on the other channels. Before, the average was 25 percent. And if today a new channel wanted to have 50 percent of French films, it would not find them. French films which are, on average, 3 years old, have already been bought. Or if they are coproductions they belong to the producers, they are not free. It would therefore be a channel without any possible French programs. We could have said: Here's permission, but we cannot use it. It must have time to set up a system before it can reach cruising speed. In some cases it takes 3 years, in others 5 years. In any case, the 25 percent is a plus for the cinema market, not a minus. This is in addition to Canal-Plus; this is in addition to the three public service channels.

With regard to broadcasting, which I am talking about at the moment, this must be 30 percent for 3 years, 50 percent for 5 years.

I must repeat this in order to be correctly understood: With regard to production, and sales, I am counting on a goal of 500 hours of French programs per year, as of the fourth year; 250 hours of French programs in the third year, and 50 percent of the budget of this channel to be devoted to French programs over 5 years. We come up with obligations which were not even imposed on the other channels.

With regard to the period of time which must elapse before films are screened -- this is what the people of the cinema are most interested in, and I understand this -- it is 36 months for the public channels, as you know. For Canal-Plus it is 12 months, with a possible dispensation. This discussion has already taken place. During these first years it will be 24 months, and on 1 March 1990, it will be 36 months. The same explanation as before: in the initial period there is no take-off period if there is no available market.

There remains a last question, that of the programming schedules. This channel has not been authorized to broadcast films other than those that the public service channel does, on Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday morning. That is, it is the same legislation as for the public service, and it is harsher, more rigid, than for Canal-Plus. That is the reality of the matter, ladies and gentlemen. So why should one imagine that French culture is going to go under? Have you seen programs in the world, in Europe and even in France, other than those of the public service, and have you noted great progress in culture, the absence of games or amusements? It is true that commercial television tends not to be of the same quality as the public service channels; this will make for the strength of the latter, as they are good. They will keep going, and the government will help them. I have nothing else to add to this, except that I noted that questions were asked of me, and I should not want to be so impolite as to not reply.

Now as to Mr (Dumont's) question about the time of privatization. I did not really understand his question very well. Forty percent in a European channel, as if it is French is a fifth channel, and it is European if it is on satellite. I do not think it is possible to resist the invasion of American and Japanese products if we do not have, in this field, as in many others, European production and technology. It is a European choice. That is the barrage against the invasion from outside. It is not privatization. It is true that it is an extension of the private sector. Are you against this, Mr (Dumont)? Irreversible? For those who speak for RMC [Radio Monte Carlo], I don't know anything about it. I suppose that if the current majority continues to be in the majority after March 1986, it will be irreversible. Another majority may well be able to enjoy other luxuries -- not all, but different ones, such as, for example, the one announced in the program of a large party the privatization of Antenna-2. I know who this was. Certainly a master of culture, a scrupulous newsman. Probably someone who will be able to make Antenna-2 forget that it's a matter of earning money. It would be a revelation for me, but that's fine as it is. What do you want me to say?

I think that whoever puts himself forward in the private -- in other words commercial -- sector, will proceed in the same way. The only way of stopping him is to have legal constraints: freedom, yes, but freedom within the context of a law which suits the interests of the nation. Someone said to me, why didn't you do it before 1984-85? Yes. One cannot do everything at the same time. But, believe me, we have done a lot. The latest ones, retirement for farmers, this and that [as heard] in 1983, 1984, 1985. Most of the parliamentary sessions had to be extended, which is not usual. In short, we have only done it now. Is the criticism: You did it too soon? Or is it: You did it too late? I tend to think we have done it at the right time, even if I can note that we are stuck in a squall, in the face of which we must have our feet firmly planted on the ground. But believe me, they will be.

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CSO: 5500/2540

SECOND DIRECT BROADCAST SATELLITE ORDERED

Paris AFP SCIENCES in French 3 Oct 85 pp 22-23

Text Telediffusion de France has notified Eurosatellite of its intent to confirm its order for TDF-2, the second French direct broadcast television satellite, announced Aerospatiale.

Aerospatiale is affiliated with Eurosatellite, a jointly-owned subsidiary of the French companies Aerospatiale and Alcatel-Thomson Espace, of the West German firms MBB/ERNO and AEG and of Belgium's ETCA.

This order represents a contract valued at over half a billion FF for Eurosatellite, supplementing its existing contracts for the construction of the French-German TV-SAT and TDF-1 satellites and the Swedish TELE-X satellite, Aerospatiale specified.

Together with its twin TDF-1 satellite, scheduled to be launched in July 1986, TDF-2 will form a fully operational system consisting of two satellites in orbit providing a guaranteed capacity for simultaneous operation of a minimum of four channels.

The TDF-2 satellite will be assigned to Aerospatiale-Cannes. It is scheduled to be launched from Kourou with the Ariane-4 rocket in mid-1986.

According to Aerospatiale, responsibilities for the TDF-1 and TDF-2 satellites have been attributed as follows:

- Aerospatiale: Will act as industrial general contractor, will supply structural subsystems, thermal regulators, solar generator and antenna tower. Satellite integration and testing.
- Alcatel-Thomson Espace: Responsible for useful communications load, repeater and antennae (with the German company ANT as subcontractor) and telemetering.
- MBB/ERNO: Will supply the sub-systems for attitude (sic) and orbiting control, unified propulsion, tracking antenna receiver. Will provide high reliability components.
- AEG: Will provide power supply sub-system and assembled solar cells.
- ETCA: Will provide electric power supply equipment.

FRANCE

BRIEFS

MILITARY SATELLITE BUDGETED--On 1 Oct, Mr Charles Hernu announced that the next national defense budget submitted to the Parliament will include funding for the construction of a communications satellite named "Helios." In a live statement broadcast over Radio France Lyon, the former minister of Defense emphasized that France, "one of the five members of the Security Council and one of the world's five nuclear powers, plays a decisive role in the world and must continue to play this role in the years 2000-2010-2015." "Therefore," continued Mr Hernu, "she must be prepared to play her role in space; the budget to be submitted to Parliament by my friend Paul Quiles will include construction of a satellite (...) named "Helios." France will therefore rise to her rightful place." The 1986 defense budget includes large allocations for satellite research and military communications. [Text] [Paris APP SCIENCES in French 3 Oct 85 p 23] 12798/12851

FIFTH TELEVISION CHANNEL--The deputies have given the green light for the fifth television channel. The Tour Eiffel amendment was passed after a third and last reading. Only the Socialist deputies voted in its favor while the communists abstained and the opposition voted against the government text. The RPR has, moreover, decided to appeal to the Constitutional Council. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 29 Nov 85 LD] /9274

TV PROGRAM COORDINATION--The High Broadcasting Authority has undertaken action to stop clashes of programs on the three state channels. From January next Antenne-2 and TF-1 will change the times at which certain programs are broadcast. For example Jacques Chancel's program "Le Grand Echiquier," which was overwhelmed on Sunday evenings by the film on TF-1, will now be broadcast on Wednesday evenings. Early evening programs are also being discussed--particularly from 1915 [1815 GMT], the time at which FR-3 and A-2 broadcast regional news. [Summary] [Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 3 Dec 85 LD] /9274

CSO: 5500/2543

LUXEMBOURG

GOVERNMENT FAVORS GDL COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE

Luxembourg LUXEMBURGER WORT in French 2 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] In a quite exhaustive press release yesterday (Tuesday), the government took the following position on the subject of the proposed satellite:

On 2 October 1985 the "European Satellite Company" (SES) publicly announced that it had moved on from the study and planning stage to implementation of the satellite project called "Grand Duchy of Luxembourg" (GDL). Established on 1 March 1985 by diverse European investors, it plans by 1987 to put into orbit and operate the satellite telecommunications system, which will transmit European television programs.

As Luxembourg's ambition to make use of space technology is finally bearing fruit, the government points out that the initiative for this great futuristic project comes in direct response to public demand, as articulated notably in a resolution passed unanimously by the Chamber of Deputies on 2 February 1983. It also notes that the exploitation of space is a right of all sovereign nations.

The last 10 months of the project have seen very intense and productive work, for which all those responsible are to be congratulated. European investors, European industrialists, European broadcast programmers, are now determined to exploit the opportunities offered by the Grand Duchy to operate a private satellite system specifically designed for European audiovisual use.

As it forges ahead, the SEC can count on the firm support of all Luxembourg officials at every level. Since 1983 the Posts and Telecommunications Administration has been making every effort to finalize coordination of the necessary frequencies with the International Telecommunications Union. The lease contract and bill of rates will soon be submitted to the Council of State for its consideration and signature as quickly as possible. The government is also going to ask the Chamber of Deputies for authorization for the state to guarantee some of the commitments SES will have to make.

The GDL project is intended to bring "television from everywhere" to Europe, and to encourage mutual understanding among the various nations,

through the free circulation of ideas and news. In that context, Luxembourg, which has produced private radio programs and received television from abroad for many years, conceived the GDL system from the very beginning as a Europe-wide project, taking into account the traditions and sensitivities of the receiving countries, fulfilling its responsibilities as a good neighbor to other countries, and proceeding in accordance with the provisions of international law to which the Grand Duchy is subject.

Realization of the GDL project will not in any way lessen the government's commitment to preserving the rights of the "Luxembourg Telecasting Company" (CLT) as a government concessionaire for the exploitation of earth-based radio and television broadcasts, and the company is guaranteed access to direct broadcast satellites as well as telecommunications satellites. The government's policy also includes Franco-Luxembourg cooperation, which should enable the CLT to make use of the French TDF satellite system. It also involves making available to the CLT the Luxembourg repeater facility which the Posts and Telecommunications Administration has established on the Eurosat-1 satellite. In addition, the government and SES have agreed to offer CLT an option on three of the repeaters on the first GDL satellite.

The government wishes especially to note that SES will operate the GDL system in strict observance of the Franco-Luxembourg accord of 26 October 1984, which provides for Luxembourg's cooperation in the exploitation of the French TDF direct broadcast satellite system. At the time when this accord was being negotiated, Luxembourg stated its intention to build the parallel GDL system, and France--itself engaged in telecommunications projects--did not challenge the legitimacy of a Luxembourg satellite system. The Luxembourg side remains committed to the timely implementation (via intergovernmental accord) of all the provisions of the document signed on 26 October 1984, including the guaranteed program slots for joint use.

Lastly, the government notes once more that it considers the planned Luxembourg satellite as an opportunity both for European viewers desirous of having a wider choice of attractive programs, and for European broadcast programmers looking for suitable ways of reaching an interested public. If the appropriate measures are enacted to support the new television forms developed as a result, we could see the creation of a real European television market for television program production, and the end of the current situation, in which European co-productions are relatively rare and international exchanges are too often limited to unilateral importation of American products.

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CSO : 5500/2520

DETAILS OF GDL COMMUNICATION SATELLITES NOTED

Luxembourg LUXEMBURGER WORT in German 3 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] The first satellite in the Luxembourger GDL system will be sent into orbit in 18 months, in early 1987, according to statements made yesterday afternoon by the president of the Societe Europeenne des Satellites (SES) [European Satellite Corporation], Conreille Brueck, at an international press conference in Kirchberg.

Yesterday morning Brueck signed a contract with the General Manager of RCA Astro Electronics of East Windsor (NJ/USA), Charles A. Schmidt, for the purchase of an RCA Series 4000 satellite.

With regard to the increase in capital stock declared by SES, Brueck elaborated that most of the existing stockholders would exercise their preemptive right. In addition, the SNCI [National Company for Industrial Financing] and the Federal Reserve Fund will increase their participation in the capital stock to obtain a third of the voting rights in the company. SES has also drawn up a financial plan and made feasibility calculations. According to Brueck, the total cost of the project, which originally was estimated at about 10 billion francs, could turn out to be lower. The possibility of a second capital stock increase has not been excluded, however. Following the negotiations for the purchase of a satellite, which due to the lack of bids did not involve any European companies, in upcoming weeks SES will be negotiating the cost of transporting the satellites into space. Although SES basically is willing to give preference to European bidders on this project, the corporation intends to conduct its negotiations on a strictly commercial basis. Consequently, over the next few weeks a decision will be made as to whether the most favorable terms are being offered to SES by ArianeSpace or by NASA.

SES, which over the past few months has been carrying on intensive discussions with the European postal authorities concerning technical and legal conditions for receiving the signals in the individual countries, has made contact with approximately 50 television programming companies in Europe in hopes of interesting them in its satellite project. According to statements from the company, in the meantime so many of these suppliers have made known their intention to use one of the SES transponders exclusively or intermittently that over half the channels can be considered

occupied. It should be possible to receive all of the SES satellite programs, which are transmitted at 45 W of power, almost anywhere in Europe with a single parabolic antenna. The individual transponders, each with a bandwidth of 24-26 MHz, operate in the range between 11.20 and 11.45 GHz. All of the transponders are protected against solar eclipses and are able to transmit around the clock.

The SES project has progressed so quickly because the company's predecessor, Coronet, had already conducted a series of studies whose results SES has been able to use. Furthermore, Clay Whitehead is acting as a consultant to SES and has been allocated five percent of the profits. In addition, SES has been able to purchase a satellite which has already been under construction for some time and thus will be ready for delivery shortly. In coming weeks a further decision will have to be made in regard to the ground station, which also must be operational in 18 months.

In regard to frequency coordination, it was stated that the LUXEMBOURG POST is about to conclude the negotiations for this facet of the project.

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CSO: 5500/2521

GOVERNMENT TO END PTT TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT MONOPOLY

The Hague ANP NEWS BULLETIN in English 25 Nov 85 pp 2-3

[Text]

The Hague, November 25 - The cabinet has decided in principle that the state-owned post and telecommunications authority (PTT) should be converted into a limited liability company (NV), Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers said on Friday night.

The post and telecommunication sectors will be accommodated within the company under separate private companies (BVs), and all PTT shares will remain in government hands, Lubbers said.

The government would break the PTT's existing monopoly in the supply, installation and maintenance of telephones, teleprinters and similar equipment, he added.

The cabinet decision broadly follows recommendations made in July by the government-appointed Steenbergen committee of inquiry into the future status of the PTT.

The PTT's new structure is to take effect from January 1, 1989, but Friday's cabinet decision is still conditional on discussions with the trade unions. The cabinet planned to send a definite stand-point to the Second Chamber before Christmas, Lubbers said.

Flexible Operations

The prime minister said at his weekly press conference that the new structure would enable the PTT to operate more flexibly.

The government would retain a grip on the PTT in view of the importance of its services to government policy on industry, he said.

Lubbers said he expected tax payments by the PTT to be similar to the share of operating profit now flowing into state coffers.

The PTT would in future be autonomous in setting tariffs and Second Chamber approval for rises in postal rates would fall away.

But Lubbers emphasised that the Second Chamber could still call the transport minister to account for the total tariff policy and said the new structure offered no obstacle to profit-making sectors subsidising departments running at a loss, like the postal services.

Privatisation Unlikely

Lubbers indicated it was unlikely the government would decide to sell PTT shares on the open market in the future, saying that if state shares were sold at all the first would be those from companies with fewer links to the government such as KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, or Koninklijke Hoogovens Staalfabrieken.

The possibility remained that the telecommunication sector would be further split into two sections handling PTT monopoly activities such as maintenance of communication lines, and non-monopoly activities, he said.

As yet no decision had been taken, but the financial administration of the new telecommunication company would have to keep the sections strictly separate, he said.

PTT workers in the new structure will be included under a separate pay agreement and pension services will also be changed, Lubbers said. Negotiations on the new status of employees would however be based on an equal level of facilities, he said.

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CSO: 5500/2542

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGENCY, SPACE FIRM DISPUTE TELE-X ROLE

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 6 Nov 85 p 10

[Article by Bjarne Stenquist]

[Text] A genuine Swedish "star war" has broken out between the National Telecommunications Administration and the Space Corporation over the future of Tele-X, the first Nordic satellite.

The Space Corporation (the state-owned company that coordinates efforts by the Swedish space industry) doubts that the Telecommunications Administration wants to develop the satellite, which will compete with the land-based system in important respects. The Space Corporation wants private industry to take over operation of the satellite and thereby break up the telecommunications monopoly. The Telecommunications Administration says Tele-X can never become profitable and is best suited for export to developing countries.

"Letting the Telecommunications Administration operate Tele-X would be as inadvisable as letting the State Railways make decisions about Linjeflyg [the domestic airline]," says Fredrik Engstrom, former head of the Space Corporation and now a high official in the European Space Agency. "If the Telecommunications Administration is allowed to remain in charge, Tele-X might as well be shut down immediately!"

Launch in 1987

At the government's request, Engstrom made a study of the future financing of Swedish space activity, in which the most grandiose project is the telecommunications satellite Tele-X. In a cooperative project with Norway and Finland, that satellite will be able to distribute TV programs, data, and video conferences. Plans call for launching the satellite in 1987, and by that time it will have cost about 2 billion kronor. The system will then consist of only one satellite, although two would be needed for complete reliability. Sweden has paid over 80 percent of the cost.

In the first agreement signed in connection with Tele-X, it was decided that the telecommunications administrations in Sweden and, to some extent, Norway

would be responsible for operating and marketing the satellite. A special company known as NUTELSAT was established for the purpose.

Pessimism

As time went on, however, the Telecommunications Administration's assessments of the market for the services to be supplied by Tele-X and of the economics behind the project have grown increasingly pessimistic. Also in the background is the fact that the Telecommunications Administration is investing 5 billion kronor annually to modernize the Swedish telecommunications system. Thanks to digital technology, the system will be able to transmit speech, data, and pictures--that is, more or less the same services as Tele-X.

In January 1985, the Telecommunications Administration's marketing group came to the conclusion that test transmissions with the satellite must not directed toward commercially based firms and must not come into conflict with public telecommunications services of the same kinds that are already being provided by telecommunications administrations. It was said that "cooperation with potential customers should be concentrated on universities, athletic organizations, and the SAS [Scandinavian Airline System]."

Bertil Thorngren, planning chief at the Telecommunications Administration, says: "Tele-X was intended from the start to be an experimental satellite for improving the Swedish space industry's competence. That is still its function. But to think that it will be able to compete from the standpoint of profitability with either larger international satellites or the land-based system is not realistic."

Covers Nordic Region

Thorngren says that a crucial weakness of Tele-X is that the satellite covers only the Nordic region, whereas most firms are interested mainly in good communications with Europe and the United States. The economics of the satellite project will grow even worse if the Telecommunications Administration is forced to make the rate adjustments that have been proposed for making international and business services cheaper than they are today.

Bertil Thorngren says: "The best potential for a satellite of the Tele-X type is in such countries as India, Brazil, and Indonesia, which do not have a strong land-based system."

"False Picture"

Fredrik Engstrom says, however, that that is a completely false picture. His investigation included a market survey in which a large number of big Swedish, Norwegian, and Finnish firms were interviewed. Those interviews show that there is a big interest in the high-speed transmission between data bases of drawings and so on as well as in video conferences.

"The big difference in comparison with the land-based system is that at present, the Telecommunications Administration can provide those services only

between the big population centers. It will take many, many years and many, many billions of kronor to expand the system to cover the entire country. With Tele-X, we will quickly get a flexible system," claims Fredrik Engstrom.

The market studies that have been conducted indicate that as many as 2,200 terminals for data and video communications via Tele-X may be in the firms by 1995.

New Company

On the basis of those surveys, Engstrom proposes in his report that a new company known as NORDCOM be established to market and operate Tele-X. The private sector would own 60 percent of that company, with the remaining 40 percent being held by government interests. The report says that company can be operated at a profit a few years after startup.

"NORDCOM will mean that both the government and industry can start getting a return on the money they have plowed into space activity. It will give the space effort continuity and a domestic market," says Fredrik Engstrom.

Direct Challenge

If NORDCOM is set up, however, it will mean a direct challenge to the telecommunications monopoly by private industry in the fastest growing and most profitable sectors.

Karl Erik Eriksson of NOTELSAT, which is the company set up by the telecommunications administrations to operate and market Tele-X, points out: "It can be said that full commercial operation of Tele-X will pick all the plums from the telecommunications cake."

He also says that NOTELSAT's work has been made more difficult by the fact that the report commissioned by the government resulted in an entirely new proposal.

"The government ought to explain as quickly as possible how it views the future of Tele-X. It would be much better if the Telecommunications Administration, the Space Corporation, and industry could cooperate in the development of Tele-X rather than warring against each other."

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CSO: 5500/2528

TURKEY

BRIEFS

NEW TV RELAY STATION--A new television relay station has been inaugurated in Ayvalik, a district of Balikesir. Turkish Radio and Television technical officials say that with the inauguration of the new 1-kilowatt station, viewers in and around Ayvalik will get better reception. The viewers will not have to change the direction of their antennas. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 2 Dec 85] /9604

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16 January 1986